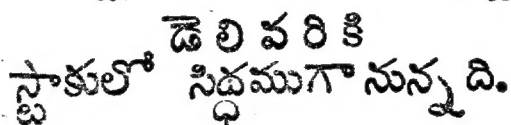


వతిదీనము (వశటింవ(బిడును

Abstract

ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಕ್ಷರವೆಂಬುದು ಸತ್ಯವಾದುದು.

సంచిక ౬౩౦



తలనొప్పులకు ప్రసిద్ధి కెక్కినది.
 తరల నీటిపై నొప్పునను నొత్త
 తొల అమ్మకాంబలమను బాటి
 నంత మృత్యుమయ నుడుతున్న.
 నులక నెం 0-10-0 అలాలు.



કચ્છ 1-3 0-6-0

52, 1-8 0-2-0

പാഠശാല - പട്ടണപ്പള്ളി

జాన్ యన్: బెజనాదా, శంభాపూరు.

శ్రే. 9. సెకండు లెను బీచ్, మదరాసు.

మణిక్యం

[illegible]

పాశ్చాత్య మతసంఘం గౌరవంబు,

பெரிய நகரம் கங்காபுரம், 367, (பாட்டி) கங்காபுரம்

మీ వేద్యునికీ

ప్రేమ సౌజన్యము అను దివ్యవధము

అతిమూలమునకు చేరువయ్యె నని తెలి
యినది. ఇది విక్రీలి కాస్త్రక్రమముగా రేయారు
యేను బలవంతుల తువ్వార్థిగలవారి వసంతియము
నందును, విశాఖ దేవ్యుని నెలనా నడువలెను.
అన్ని మందులపాఠ్యాలలో దొరకును.

వీర వేద్యునికే

హైదరాబాదు (2160)

గురించి చాచుకొంటియను. తక్కువైన ప్రక
మణ, శ్రీలక్ష్మణుల చాచుకొనడమే బోగొట్టుకొనిన
మును శీఘ్రముగానే బొందవచ్చును. తక్కువ దీనిని
చాచుచు.

[100 మొదలు వచ్చిన] ఇది మొదటి దశ.
G. W. Carver Co., NEWYORK.

అమృతంజనం డిపోవారి డోషధాలయమునందు అమృతంజనం తామరతయిల్లం మోహనితయిల్లం
దంతచూర్ణము మొదలగు ముఖ్యోషధములే గాక ఇతరము లగు చుందులు కూడ అనేకము లున్నవి.
తావలసినవారు కేటలాగును తెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటలాగును కోరినచో తక్షణం పంపెదము.

అయినను వాడు వినుమతి కన్నులై కన్నుల సగము
 కేట్టుకొని మిగిలినదేదాని రాలిపోయిన స్వప్నమోనోమోక్షమో
 భాగము అది కలంకల నని చెప్పిరి.

ది కష్టా నిమోటు కంపెనీ, (లిమిటెడ్) (2627)

(1913-వ సంవత్సరము ఇండియాన్ కంపెనీ ఆక్టు ప్రకారము ఇంకావచ్చుచేయబడినది.)

మూలధనము : : : రూ 25,00,000

వాటా ఒకటింటికి రూ 10 లు వంతున 2,50,000 వాటాలుగా విభక్తమై యున్నవి.

ఈ క్రింద తెలుపబడిన ప్రకారము చెల్లించవలయును :—

రూ 2 లు దరఖాస్తుతోను, రూ 2 లు మంజూరైనప్పుడును, తక్కినది కోరినప్పుడు దఫాతు రూ 2 లు వంతున ఇవ్వబడును.
(ప్రతి రెండు దఫాలకు మధ్య కి నెలలకంటె తక్కువకాని వ్యవధియుండును.)

దైరక్తరులు

- (1) దివాన్ బహదూర్ గోవిందాచార్యులవాడు, వర్తమాన్, బ్యాంకర్, మదరాసు, బేర్మర్.
- (2) ఎన్. శ్రీనివాస అయ్యంగారు బి. ఏ. బి. ఎల్., సి. బి. ఇ. ప్రాజెక్టు కలీలు, మదరాసు.
- (3) ఏ. నాదమని శెట్టిగారు, వర్తమాన్, మదరాసు.
- (4) భాస్కరబాహుర్ ఎం. ఏ. థర్మన్ బ్రాహ్మ సాహెబ్ బహదూర్ గారు, వర్తమాన్, మదరాసు.
- (5) కోటా లక్ష్మయ్య నాయుడుగారు, వర్తమాన్, గుంటూరు.
- (6) బి. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, వర్తమాన్, మదరాసు.

బ్యాంకర్లు

ఇండియాన్ బ్యాంక్, మదరాసు, బ్రాంచీలు.
ది కాతా ఇండస్ట్రియల్ బ్యాంక్ (లిమిటెడ్) మదరాసు, బొంబాయి.
ఆ డిట్ బర్క్
మెసర్స్ ఫ్రెజర్ అండు రాన్,
చార్జర్స్ అకౌంట్స్, అర్మినియన్ బీచ్, మదరాసు.
మానేజింగు ఏజెంట్లు
మెసర్స్ రాజగోపాల్ అండు కో,
నెం. 15, కార్ల మర్చంటుబీచ్, మదరాసు.

ప్రాసెక్యూటర్

ఈ కంపెనీలోని బెజవాడలో ఒక నిమోటు ఫ్యాక్టరీని నిర్మించుటకు నిశ్చయించియున్నాడు. దీనికి తగిన కరికరము లన్నియు ఇక్కడ దొరకటలే పెద్ద స్థితిమాలిగా నిర్మించినచో ఎక్కువ వీమెంటు ఇక్కడ దొరకగలదు. గవర్నమెంటువారికి కావలసినంత నిమోటు గవర్నమెంటు చేయుటకు ఈ స్థలమునందు తగు ఏర్పాటు త్వరలో చేయబడును. బెజవాడ చుట్టుప్రక్కల నన్ను రాయి నిపుణులగు రసాయనశాస్త్రజ్ఞులచే పరిశోధించబడి నిశ్చయించబడెను. విజయ గిరికి నిమోటు కయ్యారచేయుటకు ఈ రాయి తనికెక్కువని అనేకులు నుచు నిశ్చయిస్తారు. ఇంగ్లీషువారు కయ్యారచేయు దానికంటె ఇదిబాగుగా నుండునని నిశ్చయించబడినది.

కృష్ణానదులో అనేక తావులలో రాయి దొరికినను కృష్ణానదికి వాతవ బెజవాడకు 12 మైళ్లదూరములో నున్న ముక్త్యాల వేదాగ్రామములో దొరకు రాల్లు చాల మేలైనది. కావలసిన ఒడంబడిక నిశ్చయమైనది.

సంవత్సరమునకు 40,000 టన్నుల నిమోటు కయ్యారచేయునట్టి ఫ్యాక్టరీ కట్టుటకు రూ 20,00,000 లు కావలెను. ఒకటన్న (6 పీచాలు) నిమోటు కయ్యార చేయుట రూ 25 లు అగుచున్నది. ఒకటన్న నిమోటు రూ 100 లకు అమ్మబడుచున్నది. గవర్న కంపెనీలకు చాల లాభము పొందవచ్చును. ఈ కంపెనీ డైరక్టరులు 1920 వ సంవత్సరము డిసెంబరు 30-వ తేదీన నమోదైన బాగాముల సర్వేరయి. రెండవసారి నమోదైన మరొక బాగాముల సర్వేరయి చేసెదరు. గవర్నములకు నమోదైన బాగాముల బాగాములనుండి వ్యాపారమును ప్రారంభించెదరు. చందా వాయిదాగా చేర గోడవారు బ్రాహ్మ, పాగడాల బీచ్, 16 వ నెంబరు కలనమునందు, మానేజింగు ఏజెంట్ల త్వరలో దరఖాస్తు లంపున వలెను.

ఇండియా వ్యవహారము.

పార్లమెంటు (కృష్ణులు).

అందఱు, మార్చి 16:-గిడుగు తిమ్మయ్య నాయుడుగారు ఇండియా అర్థిక సంఘముల యేర్పరచబడతదని కామన్వెల్త్ లో వాదించుటగా రిదుగారు, ఈ సంఘము సేర్పరచబడునట్లు స్పష్టతరము 1920 ఏప్రిలులో చేయబడినదియ, ఇట్టి సంఘమును నూతనసంస్కరణములు ప్రారంభించిన పిదప కామన్వెల్త్ లు అనుబంధి సేర్పరచవచ్చునని ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వమువారి వాదించి రిదు, యిలావల ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వమువారికి చాల నష్టము కల్పి దిగుచున్నట్లు చెప్పుచు మాన్యమైన వచ్చు ననియు మాన్యమైన వచ్చు త్వర మిచ్చి.

మారకసమస్య

కామన్వెల్త్ లో కృష్ణులకి క్రతుత్వ తరమిచ్చుచు, మారకములను గిరిన వస్తువులను, మాంసపుంధర తగ్గుటచేను, కారట్రాప్టులను దుర్బు పెట్టుటకు కారణము దొరకనియ, కొందరు ప్రభుత్వమువారు రూపాయలన్నియును 2 పిల్లలకు లకు తెచ్చినను దుర్బు ప్రాంతమును గిరి యున్న రిదు, యిమారకసమస్యను బ్యాంకింగులను అభివృద్ధింపచేసెద రిదు, ఇండియాలో క్రతుత్వ, నియమాలుగ నన్న మొందదనియ మాన్యమైన వచ్చు తెల్పి.

రెయిల్వే సుంకము వృద్ధి.

మాన్యమైన వచ్చు క్రతుత్వ తరమిచ్చుచు ఇండియా రెయిల్వే సుంకము వృద్ధి చేయుటకు కారణము నష్టము వూర్చు కొనుటకు వాదనియ, మరింత సామ్యుతాతల సయ్యె యనియ చెప్పి. ఈనైన నేదిన యెక్కువ ద్యోతయ్య స్త్రీయకు సుంకమును నూడ ప్రభుత్వమువారికి కచ్చు, రెయిల్వే రేట్లును వృద్ధిచేయునట్లు కంపెనీగూర్చి యిలావలన వచ్చు దాని అంకులయి. ఆ తేదీలోనే సమాద్రమమిద రకాదాయ సుంక సరకులమిద ఈయెక్కువ సుంక ముందదని ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలిపెదరు.

తూర్పుఆఫ్రికాలో భారత సైన్యమేలవనిచేయలేదు?

అందఱు, మార్చి 16 - కామన్వెల్త్ లో మేజరు గ్రిగు గారు ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వ కార్యదర్శిని, బ్రిటిషు తూర్పు ఆఫ్రికాలో 1914 వ సంవత్సరములో భారత సైన్య మేల వనిచేదో కారణములను అవివరించుచున్న ప్రశ్న పించెదరా యని అడిగెను.

నో యల్ వర్తించునయ కాన్సుగడ ప్రభుత్వ తర మిచ్చుచు యి వివరము ఆలోచించుట కేమియు సంఘ మేర్పడ లేదనియ అచటిచరిత్ర తయారచేయుట కేమియు ఏర్పాట్లు జరుగలేదనియ చెప్పిరి

మేజరు గ్రిగుగారు, బ్రిటిషు తూర్పుఆఫ్రికాలో జర్మన్ లలో చేరినదిం చొక్కపుంధి మూలముగా నింతయును గిరిన నని చెప్పుచు యిలావల కంగీరెంతెరి.

మేజరు గ్రిగుగారు, సైన్యములు రాగానే ప్రవేశించుటకు వీలలేక నామ 24 గంటలంతట చే చాలకుండు చని పోయినది చెప్పుచు యిలావల గారందకు ఒక్కొక్కరి. అప్పుడు జర్మనులు చేయవలసినది లేనిది.

మేజరు గ్రిగు "అయితే కారణ మేమి"యని అడిగెను. జవాబు లేదు.

కర్నూలు యేటుగాడు యివివరము ఆలోచింపవలసి నదే యని చెప్పగా క్రతుత్వ తర మేమియు లేకపోయెను.

నెవర్సుపంధి సంస్కరణములు

అందఱు, మార్చి 11:-దెయిలి లెట్రా త్రి క్రితము కర్నూరావతిజ్ఞాపకు నొక విలేజుకును నెవర్సుపంధి సంస్కరణములగుర్చి ప్రాయము మిక్రమందలికాదు స్థిత్వాంధి కామమును గూర్చి చెప్పినవానిలో అంగారావద్ద కచ్చును కచ్చు ననియు, కేటలిన్లును గొలపొందియని గవర్నమెంటువారిని యి, వీలెనచో వాడుగ్రితుల నెయ్యి నెదరియను అప్పుడు కేటలిన్లుకావుల రెండును నేకములును వీలయిని గిరియకు విశేషముననియ, యి ముఖ్య అర్థిక సంఘములో ప్రాతినిధ్య మిచ్చుటచే క్రిష్ణియను ప్రజలకు నష్టపాదకముగ నుండునని యి బ్రిటిషు వారియ ఉదార స్వభావముతో ఒక్కొక్క వీలెనంత జరకు స్వతంత్రిని నిచ్చి నేదినయ కిలాఫతుకు గోరవను చూపుటకు నెదర్చుచు కాంప్టెన్సివీయను భారీ చేయుటయే అనియ బ్రిటిషు మిన్నాడు.

మింత్రయందలి గ్రీనుకు నొసంగుట

అందఱు, మార్చి 12:- గ్రీను టర్కి వివరములకు చాలావివరముగ నున్నది. గ్రీను అనేమిదగా విక్రయం చేలివాడు లాంగిలోయి గ్రీను అన్నిభాతులవారిని తీసికెడి గ్రీనుకే యిచ్చిలేనిది. ఇందుకల్లు, స్పర్శాలో గ్రీనుకెట్టియను గవర్నమెంటు ఫౌండేషన్లకు ఒక్కొక్క కచ్చున నుండునని అన్ని భుజుకొనిపోయినది చెప్పెదచ్చు.

ఏమిసంధి పొనకు నొసంగెను. దెబ్బలకు యింకను పొనకులే కవలయిచ్చు.

ప్రెంచివారి సైనికమునుంచి బంబటికి రాగానే కేవల తినుములచ్చి గ్రీను పెదర్చి నెదరు. ఇప్పుడుగ్రీనుకు తుల ముఖము తెంచినయింట్ల జెలయిచ్చు.

భారతవర్త సంఘములు

అందఱు, మార్చి 17 - కామన్వెల్త్ లో కెడ్డెవుడుగారికి క్రిత్య తరమిచ్చుచు, ఇండియా క్రిత్యమువారు, పొనక క్రిత్యములవారిలో వాలోకింకి వర్త సంఘముల రెడ ప్రస చేయటకును, రక్షించుటకును ఒక చట్టమును క్రిత్య పెట్టుటకు తీర్మానించిన మాన్యమైన వచ్చు తెల్పి.

కెడ్డెవుడుగారు యి చట్టములో కర్త సంఘ కార్య నిర్వహణలనై నిమోటులను స్వతంత్ర దాతావేయుటకు వీలులేదని నందునా యి యిదుగ మాన్యమైన వచ్చు తెల్పి.

సోవియట్లకును ఇండియాపై నాకయే.

అందఱు, మార్చి 17:-చారణగారు కాగిన కోకలేఖ కాగియును, సోవియట్లు, ఇండియాలో బ్రిటిషు క్రతుత్వ మును తన్నే వేళకులయిని గ్రీనుకును ప్రయత్నములు బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి చాలకాలమునుండి తెలియ నయి, యి క్రిత్య బిగిన సోవియట్లు క్రతుత్వము నూడ దీనినై నాకార వడియన్న చేయియను కాగిన. సోవియట్లు అప్రసాము వాలో నెత్తరక్రతుత్వములు జగత్తుకునూడ ఇండియాలో కాంకి తంగము కలిగించుటలే. మారిట్లు కోరినటులు కచ్చు నును ఫ్యాన్సి యిదులలోనికె యిద్దసామగ్గి తెచ్చుట కంగీరెంచి ఇది ఇండియాకు మిగుల విరుద్ధమి యి మారిట్లు బ్రిటిషుకర్త గాంతులతోను అప్రస నాంతులతోను నూడ నెత్తరక్రతుత్వముల గాంతులను ఇండియాలోని రాజప్రాయము నూడ వాలోకింపెను. మారిట్లు కాలూలు మాన్యమైనమా నుండవలెని తెచ్చుచున్నాడు. ప్రెంచెన్నా రకును నెయ్యిచేయెను, కాడ్డూ, ఘాజీ, జలాలాబాదు లోనూడ ప్రెంచెన్నాకు అందివలెను. బ్రిటిషువారు అప్రస సోవియట్లు సంధి వాటుక జరవలెను. సోవియట్లు మరాతో చవకే వీరితోచును సోవియట్లు బ్రిటిషువారికి విరుద్ధముగ ప్రకర్తించు చున్నారు. అట్టికర్తలను నాకవేయుటలే నని బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి బాగిబులకు తెలిపెయి.

ఎన్. వెంకట్రామయ్య,
శ్రీకి హోల్టరు వకిలు.

ఈ సందర్భమున మూలము నైనను తరగతికి నిర్ణయించబడిన తెలుగు తెచ్చునో “కర్ణ భారమును గ్రంథములకీకాదు. విజయనగర వాస్తవ్య లొక పదితి లా తెచ్చునను నోటు ప్రాసేరి. అందుమానక చేర్చునన్న కర్ణ భారము. కేటూరి ప్రభాకర కామ్రొగారిజే దెలిగించబడిన దని వ్రాసేరి. విద్యార్థు లీ వ్రాసిన నమ్మి పరిష్కారమునక దర్శనము గూర్చి పరిశ్రమ చేసినవృద్ధులు ఇట్లే వ్రాసిన దమ్మ వ్రాసినవారగుదురు. ఆ నోటులోనే “కంఠభవము నాయాంభరముగల భావచరితముగూడ నీ గ్రంథమునందున్న. దీనివాంఛీకరించినవారు మానకల్లి రామకృష్ణ నామధేయలు” అని వ్రాసినది. ఈ కర్ణ భారము గూడ నా మానకల్లి రామకృష్ణకవిగారిజే కాది, నాదికాదు. నా తెలిసిందిన కర్ణ భారము వానిల్ల నాదిదగ్గుల దొరకను. కేటూరి ప్రభాకర కామ్రొగారి.

ఆంధ్ర పత్రిక

1921-వ సం॥ మార్చి నెల 21-వ తేది
సోమవారము

పర్యవేక్షణ

ఆంధ్రదేశమున మార్చి 21-వ తేది పర్యవేక్షణము.

ఆనాడు, కృష్ణానదీతీరమున విజయవాడ యందు, ఆఖిలభారతి కాంగ్రెసు స్థాయిసంఘ సభయు, కాంగ్రెసు కార్యప్రచారక సంఘసభయు జరుగును. వివిధరాష్ట్రములనుండి, జాతీయవాద ప్రముఖులు పలువురు విచ్చేయుదురు. లాలా లజ పతిరాయి, హండిల్ మోతీలాల్ నెహ్రూ, చిత్త రంజనదాసు, సేలం విజయరాఘవాచార్యులు, ఆలీ సోదరులు మొదలగు నాయకులనేకులు, సమా వేశమయ్యెదరు. ఏనాడును రాకకై ఆంధ్ర దేశము పరితపించుచున్నదో, ఏనాడును యువ దేశము ననుసరించి ఆంధ్రదేశమునం దంతటను రాటములు తిరిగి గానము చేయుచున్నవో, ఏ మహామహుని యుద్వేగపముచే జాతీయజీవిత ప్రవాహము నూతనరూపితో ప్రవహించుచు హిందూదేశమునంతట పావనము చేయుచున్నదో, ఏ పుణ్యచరితుని జీవితమార్గము సత్య, అపిసీసా ధర్మములను సహజకాంతులతో వెలుగునటుల జేయుచున్నదో, ఆమహాత్ముని సందర్శనభాగ్యము, విజయవాడలో లభించును. గాంధీమహాత్ముని నామమును హిందూదేశమునం దెరుంగనివారు లేరు. హిందూదేశ మన నేల, ఆధునికప్రపంచ మంతయు ఆతని సందేశమర్మమును గ్రహింపవలె నని కుతూహలము జూపుచున్నది. కాని ఆతనిని స్వయముగ సందర్శింపనివార నేకులు గలరు. అందు ముఖ్యముగ ఆంధ్రదేశమున గాంధీ పర్యట నము చేసి యుండకపోవుటచే, అనేకులు వారి ముఖకమలమును వీక్షించుటకు కుతూహలము జూపుచున్నారనుటకు సందియము లేదు. ఇదివర కెన్నడును కాంగ్రెసుసభకు సంబంధించిన ఏసమా వేశముగాని ఆంధ్రదేశమున జరిగియుండ లేదు. కాంగ్రెసుస్థాయిసంఘసభ ఆంధ్రదేశమున మొదటి మారు గూడుచున్నది. ఇతర ప్రదేశములలో జరిగెడి కాంగ్రెసుసభలకు వెడలి నాయకుల వంద రను చూచుభాగ్య మనేకులకు లభించియుండదు. విజయవాడ సమావేశమునకు జాతీయోద్యమ మును నడిపెడినాయకు లనేకులు విచ్చేయునుండుటచే, వారిని సందర్శించు భాగ్య మొక్క మారు లభించును. ఇక ముందునుండియు, కాంగ్రెసు సభకు నిర్ణీతసంఖ్యకు లగు ప్రతి నిధులుమాత్రమే వెడలుట కవకాశముండుటచే, కాంగ్రెసునాయకులను తిలకించు పుణ్యము విశేష సంఖ్యకులకు గలుగను.

ఆకారణముచే ఆంధ్రులు పలుసంఖ్యలలో విజయవాడలో గుమిగూడెదరని, యూహింప వచ్చును. విజయవాడ పౌరులు అక్కడకు విచ్చేసెడి ఆంధ్రులెల్లరకును, కాంగ్రెసు సంఘసభ్యులకును, ఆతిథ్యమొసగుటకు పూనుకొని, ప్రయత్నములను ప్రశంసార్హముగ గావించుచున్నారు. నాయకుల వందరను సందర్శించి, వారియువదేశవాక్యములను స్వయముగ

వినవలెననెడి కుతూహలము ప్రజలకుండుటచే, వారి నాసంకల్పమునుండి మరలించుట కష్టపా ధ్యము. ప్రజలరాకవలన, రైల్వేనిమిత్తము విశేష వ్యయమయ్యెడిమాట నిజమే. నాయకులను దర్శించుటకు వేలంవెరిగ ప్రజలొక్కచోట గుమిగూ డుట కాలహరణ మని గాంధీమహాత్ముడు పలు మారులు చెప్పినవాక్యములందు సత్య మెంతయేని గలదు. కాని, ఆంధ్రదేశమునందు ఇందరునాయ కులను కలసికొను భాగ్యము ప్రజల కిదివర కెన్నడును చేకూరియుండలేదు. అట్టియువ కాశము మరల త్వరలో గలిగెడి యవకాశమును కనుపించదు. అందుచే విజయవాడకు రావలదని ప్రజలను హెచ్చరించుటకన్న, రిక్తహస్తములతో రాక ప్రతివారును కనీస మొకరూపాయినయినను తిలకు స్వరాజ్యనిధి నిమిత్తము గాంధీమహాత్మునికి సమర్పించి చరితార్థ లగుట ఫలమంజన మని హెచ్చరించు చున్నారము. ఈ మూలమున ఆంధ్రులు కేవలము వినోదముకొరకు డబ్బుదం డుగబెట్టి విజయవాడకు వచ్చియుండలేదనియు, కాంగ్రెసు సభపైనను, కాంగ్రెసు నాయకుల పైనను, స్వరాజ్యోద్యమముపై నను, నారికి నిజముగ భక్తిగౌరవభావములు గల వనియు, తేటపడును. సత్యర స్వరాజ్యసిద్ధికై ఆంధ్రదేశ మెంతటి యానక్తి జూపుచున్నదో, కరతలామలక మగును. తిలకుస్వరాజ్యనిధికి, కనీ సము కోటిరూపాయలు వసూలుగావలయుననియు ప్రతిరాష్ట్రమును ఆయిదులక్షలరూపులను స్వరాజ్య నిధికి సమర్పించవలయు ననియు, గాంధీమహా త్ముడు కోరుచున్నాడు. ఈ మొత్తములో నూటికి 75 వంతున, ఆ రాష్ట్రమునందే వెచ్చింపబడును గాన, ధనము సద్వినియోగ మగును. ఈ మొత్త మును విదేశములలో గాని, ఈ దేశములో గాని ప్రచారము నిమిత్తము వెచ్చింపబడదు. నూలు దీయుట, నేతనేయుట, విద్యగ్రాహుట మొదలగు పనులనిమిత్తము వెచ్చింపబడును.

ఏప్రిలు 6-వ తేది సమీపించుచున్నది. హిం దూదేశమున కది, అత్యంత పవిత్రదినము సాధ్య మగునంతవరకు, ఆ దినమునకు కోటిరూపాయలు వసూలుగావలయునని, గాంధీమహాత్ముడు బొంబాయినగరమున, హెచ్చరించియుండెను. క్రితేషులగు లోకమాన్య తిలకు స్వరాజ్యసంపాదనముకొరకు తన యావజ్జీవితమును ధారబోసెను. స్వరాజ్యమం త్రము నుచ్చరించుచు చనిపోయెను. అట్టి మహాను భావుని జ్ఞాపకార్థము, కోటిరూపయలను వసూలుజేయుట, గొప్పలోనిది కాదని గాంధీ మహాత్ముడు దెలుపుచున్నాడు. పాంచాలరాష్ట్ర మిదివరకే లక్షరూపాయలకు పైగ వసూలుజేసె నని, గాంధీమహాత్ముడు యంగుఇండియాపత్రికలో వ్రాసెను. ఆంధ్రదేశము తన విద్యుత్తధర్మమును యథావిధిగ నెరవేర్చి సత్యరస్వరాజ్యసిద్ధికి బోధుడు నని విశ్వసించెదము. విజయవాడ సమావేశము మూలమున లభించెడి జాతీయనాయకుల సందర్శ నము ఆంధ్రులకార్యోత్సాహమును ద్విగుణీకృతము గావించుటకు తోడ్పడుగాక యని కోరెదము. కాంగ్రెసు సభాస్వరూపము పూర్తిగ మారపోయినది. కాంగ్రెసుసభ యన నెద్దియో కొంతకాలము క్రిం దట, ప్రజాసామాన్యమునకు తెలియదు. ఆంగ్ల విద్యాధికుల యార్భాటము మాత్రమే, దానియందు విశేషముగ గమనించుచుండెను. ప్రజాహృదయము దానియందు ప్రతిబింబిత మగుచుండలేదు. అట్టి దుస్థితి ఇటీవల తొలగిపోయినది. కాంగ్రెసుసభ గావించిన యాదేశము లన్నియు, ప్రజలచే నిపుడు శిరసా వహింపబడుచున్నవి. హిందూదేశపు నిజ

విశ్వాసమును వ్యక్తపరచునది కాంగ్రెసు సమావేశ మొక్కటియేయని, నాగరికప్రపంచము గుర్తించుచున్నది. కాంగ్రెసుసభ ఎప్పుటి కేరతిన నిర్ణయించునోయని, ఆంగ్ల దేశము ఎదురుజూచుచు న్నుది. కాంగ్రెసుసభకు గల ప్రతిభ, వెనుకటికన్న వేయిమడుంగు లతిశయించినది. కాంగ్రెసు స్థాయి సంఘసభా ప్రాముఖ్యమెద్దియో, ఆంధ్రులకిప్పుడు స్పష్టముగ తెలియును. కాంగ్రెసుసభవై గలిగిన నూతన గౌరవముగూడ, ఆంధ్రులు విజయవాడలో నధికసంఖ్యలతో జేరుటకు తోడ్పడును.

కాంగ్రెసుసభ గాంధీమహాత్ముని సంకల్పము నంగీకరించి, దానిని కొనసాగించుచున్నది. ఖండార తరములందుగూడ, గాంధీమహాత్ముని యహింసా ప్రతీకాముఖ్యమును గుర్తించుచున్నారు. జర్మనీ దేశము నెదుర్కొనిన ప్రస్తుతవిషమస్థితిని దాటుటకు అహింసా ప్రతానలంబనమే, మూలాధారమని, అక్కడి నాయకులు హెచ్చరించిరి. అమృతబజారుపత్రికా వృత్తాంతము ప్రకారము కలకత్తా యూనివర్సిటీ కమిషనుకు అధ్యక్షులుగ నుండిన సర్ మైకేలు శాన్లూగా లొక భారతీయ ప్రముఖునితో నాంగ్ల దేశమున ముచ్చటించుచు “గాంధీమహాత్ముని దౌర్జన్యరహితమగు సహాయ నిరాకరణవిధానము విజయము గాంచుచో, ప్రపంచవృష్టితో భారతవర్ష మున్నతేభరము నధిష్ఠించు” ననిరి. ప్రేమయే గాంధీయుద్యమము నందెల్ల ప్రవహించుచున్నది. మానవకోటియెడ గల ప్రేమయే, గాంధీమహాత్ముని యుద్యమమును ప్రేరేపించెను. ఉద్యమవిజయమునుగూర్చి గాంధీ మహాత్ముని విశ్వాసము నానాటి కతితయించుచున్నది. డెయిలీ హెర్లాడ్ పత్రికా ప్రతినిధితో ముచ్చటించుచు, గాంధీమహాత్ముడిటుల బలికెను:

“నేను పరికింపగలుగువరకు, సహాయనిరా కరణోద్యమ మికముందుగూడ, ప్రస్తుతమార్గము ననుసరించుననితలచెదను. చేతితో నూలుపడకి నేతనేయు పనులపై మే మెక్కుడు శ్రద్ధ వహించుచున్నాము. హిందూ దేశమును ఆర్థికముగ నితరులపై నాధారపడకుండ జేయుటయే, మాయుద్దేశము. త్రాగుడు దుర భ్యాసమును తొలగించి ప్రజలను పవిత్రవంతుల జేయుటకై, మేము ప్రయత్నించుచున్నాము. మా విమర్శకు లేమిచెప్పినను, న్యాయస్థానముల యొక్కయు విద్యాప్రతిష్ఠాపనలయొక్కయు బహిష్కారము నెప్పుడెగ సాగుచున్నను దృఢముగ ముందుకు సాగుచున్నది. హిందూమహాత్ముడియ సయోగము, జాతీయజీవితమున శాశ్వతస్థానము నధిష్ఠించుచున్నది. తాత్కాలికప్రయోజనము నాశించిగాని, కేవలపరీక్షార్థము గాని, అహింసా ప్రతము నవలంబించు. దినములు దాటిపోయినవి. స్వరాజ్యసిద్ధికి సంబంధించినంతవరకు, అహింసా ధర్మము ప్రజలచుత విశ్వాసముతో నతిశీఘ్రముగ నొక భాగమగుచున్నది. నేను ధర్మవిజయముగూర్చి సహజముగ గాఢవిశ్వాసము గలవాడను. ఇప్పుడు జరుగుచున్నరీతిని, అభివృద్ధి కొనసాగుచో, అక్టోబరు మాసము వచ్చు లోపల ప్రజల ఏక గ్రీవాభిప్రాయమును తృణీకరించుట, ప్రభుత్వ మువారి కసాధ్యమని, తోచును. అంతట స్వరా జ్యము హిందూదేశవశమగు ప్రతిష్ఠిత మగును.”

భారతవర్షమున కిట్టిమహాదృగ్యము త్వరలో లభించుటకు, దేశ మికముం దేయేమార్గముల ననుసరించి నమనవలెనో యోచించు నిమిత్తము, కాంగ్రెసు స్థాయి సంఘము వారు విజయవాడలో గూడెదరు. ప్రస్తుతసమయ మున, ఉద్యమము సరికట్టుట కధికారులు సకల

ప్రయత్నముల చేయుచున్నాడు. ఆ ప్రయత్నముల నేతరుల నెదుర్కొనవలయునో, విజయవాడసమావేశము నిర్ణయించును. నూతనోద్యమము తుదిరంగమున ప్రవేశించునున్నది. ఆరంగమును దాటిన స్వరాజ్యసిద్ధియే. కడపటి సాధనమార్గములు, విజయవాడలో నిర్ణయించబడును. స్వరాజ్యసిద్ధికి సాధనమార్గములను నిర్ణయించిన కారవము ఆంధ్రదేశమునకు దక్కును. ఏవిధమున జూచినను, మార్చి 31 తేది ఆంధ్రులకు పర్యవసాని చేప్పవచ్చును. కాంగ్రెసును హానిభ, ఆంధ్రులకు ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రమునొసగినదాదిగ, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము సిద్ధించినదని ఎంచవచ్చును. ప్రభుత్వము వారింకను విభాగము చేయకబోయినను, భారత వర్షము గావించినది. ఆంధ్రులకు తమ ప్రత్యేక వ్యక్తిత్వము పరిస్థుటనున్నది. రాజాప్రస్వరాజ్య విధానమున, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర మొక ముఖ్యభాగముగ నుండకమానదు. కాంగ్రెసుసభ వారు చూపిన గౌరవమును ఆంధ్రులంతవరకు దక్కించుకొనిరి. కాంగ్రెసు మహాసభ, ఆంధ్రదేశమునందలివరకు జరుగని గౌరవ మాత్రము మిగిలియుండెను. గాని స్వరాజ్యము ముప్రతిష్ఠితమై, దాక్టరు శాస్త్రి గారు చెప్పినట్లు ప్రపంచదృష్టిలో భారతవర్షమున్నతస్థానము నధిష్ఠించినవిప్పుట, దేశమున సంఘము వెల్లివిరియు సమయమున, కాంగ్రెసు సభను జరిపిన గౌరవము ఆంధ్రదేశమునకు దక్కునని తలంచెదము.

సహాయనిరాకరణోద్యమము: ప్రభుత్వ ప్రకటనము.

మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము వారి కిందిగీతిన నొక ప్రకటనము గావించిరి.

“యాకుబు హుస్సేను మొదలగువారల ఆశ్రయమునకు సంబంధించిన విషయములగుర్చి చరిత్రలలో వ్యాఖ్యానములు వెలువడుటచే, 18 ఫిబ్రవరి తేదిన జరిగిన శాసనసభాకార్యక్రమమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రచురించ నిశ్చయించిరి. దాని యందు, జిల్లా మేజిస్ట్రేటుగారు దీనుకొనిన చర్య గూర్చి ప్రామాణికవృత్తాంతమును, ప్రభుత్వమువారి యభిప్రాయములును, శాసనసభవారి ఎదుట గాని డేవిడ్సుగారు వివరించిన యభిప్రాయములును, గనుపించును. శాసనసభలో వివరింపబడిన స్టేటుమెంటులో, 17 ఫిబ్రవరివరకు జరిగిన సంగతులు మాత్రమే గలవు. ఏమిట లిపోయిబట్టి, కల్లికోటపట్టణమునకు గలిగిన యుద్ధవధులు నెమ్మదిగ తొలగిపోయెననియు, యాకుబు హుస్సేనుగారిరాక సందర్భమున పట్టణమునకు వచ్చినవారినేకులు వెడలిపోయినవిట్లు, శాంతి పూర్తిగ స్థాపితమయ్యెననియు, తెలియుచున్నది. 19 తేది సాయంకాలము, జిల్లా మేజిస్ట్రేటుగారు, పరిస్థితులు మామూలుగ నున్నవని తెలియజేయగలిగిరి. మిలిటరీరక్షకులను ఖంపివైచిరి. కల్లికోటలో జరిగిన ఆందోళనము వలన మండలమునందలి ప్రజలలో నెట్టి ఫలితము గలిగెనో, ఇంతవరకు తెలియలేదు. కాని, జిల్లా ప్రధానపట్టణమున న్యాయక్రమముల పట్ల గౌరవముగలిగించుటకు దీనుకొనినచర్య ఇతరభాగములలో అనుకూలఫలితము గలిగించునని యూహింపవచ్చును. తమ స్వంతబట్టలను ధరించుకొనుటకును, స్వంతభోజనమును జయిలులోనికి దెప్పించుకొనుటకును, యాకుబు హుస్సేనుగారికిని తదితర ఖయీదీలకును, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రత్యేకసౌకర్యము నొసంగిరి. మేజిస్ట్రేటులు, పోలీసువారు, సైనికులు, మిగుల విషమదశను కడు నేర్పుతోడను నిగ్రహముతోడను తొలగించి

నందులకు, ప్రభుత్వమువారు వారి సభివందించుచున్నారు. అందు ముఖ్యముగ జిల్లా మేజిస్ట్రేటు అగు థామసుగారును, పోలీసు సూపరింటెండెంటు అగు మోచీ. కాక్ గారును, అసిస్టెంటు పోలీసు సూపరింటెండెంటు అగు జానుగారును, డిప్యూటీ పోలీసు సూపరింటెండెంటు అగు అమ్మగారును, గావించిన సేవను ప్రత్యేకముగ కొనియాడుచున్నారు. ఖయీదీలను కన్నునూరుకు పంపుటకు సౌకర్యమును గావించిన కల్లికోట స్టేషనుమాస్టరుగారి యోగ్యమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు సంఘపూర్వకముగ గుర్తించుచున్నారు. సైనికులు జేసిన సహాయమునకు తమ కృతజ్ఞత నంగీకరింపుమని జనరలు ఆఫీసరుగారి ద్వారా ప్రభుత్వమువారు కోరుచున్నారు.”

మలబారు మండలాధికారి ప్రభుత్వమువారికి పంపిన వృత్తాంతములబట్టి గాని, డేవిడ్సుగారి స్టేటుమెంటుబట్టిగాని, కల్లికోటకు గలిగిన ప్రత్యేకోపద్రవమెద్దియో ఇంతవరకు గోచరింపలేదు. ప్రభుత్వమువారి యుత్తరువుబట్టి, యాకుబు హుస్సేను ప్రభుత్వములకు వెడలుటచే, గొప్ప అపాయము సంభవించెననియు, వారిని జిల్లా మేజిస్ట్రేటు అగు థామసుగారు ఖయీదులలో బెట్టించుటచే, పెద్దయుద్ధవధులు తొలగిపోయెననియు, అందుకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు థామసుగారికి కృతజ్ఞత జూపుచున్నారనియు, తేలుచున్నది. ఖయీదీలను ప్రభుత్వమువారు విడుదలజేసినదరాయని, ఎ. యస్. కృష్ణారావుపంతులుగారును, డి. బ. రామచంద్రారావుపంతులుగారును, శాసనసభలో నేడుప్రశ్నింపగ, తమకట్టియుద్దేశము లేదనియు, జిల్లా మేజిస్ట్రేటుగారిచేక్షణకే తామా విషయమును విడిచిపెట్టితిమనియు, ప్రభుత్వమువారు జవాబుచెప్పిరి. క్రిందియధికారుల నిర్బంధవిధానమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు పూర్తిగ సమర్థించిరి. తమవదవడిచే, థామసుగారును, ప్రభుత్వమువారును గలసి కేరళమండల ప్రజలలో అఖండ నూతన ప్రబోధమును గలిగించి, ఉద్యమము నెక్కువగ వ్యాపింపజేసిరి. అందుకువారి నెంతయు కొనియాడవచ్చును.

ఉద్యమవ్యాప్తి

చల్లపల్లి కుమారరాజుగారు, నేటి శాసనసభలో సహాయనిరాకరణోద్యమమును గురించి కొన్ని ప్రశ్నల నడిగిరి. అందుకు జవాబుచెప్పుచు చెన్నరాజధానియందు 31 రు గౌరవోద్యోగములను 6 గురు తమ విరుదులను విసర్జించి రినియు మార్చిమాసారంభమున స్కూల్ నుంచియు కాలేజి నుంచియు సహాయనిరాకరణముగౌరకు మానివైచినవిద్యార్థులు 820 మంది గల రిని తమకు తెలిసి ననియు, న్యాయవాదవృత్తిని విసర్జించినవారి సంఖ్యగూర్చి గాని, క్రొత్త గ నెలకొల్పబడిన జాతీయ విద్యార్థప్రతిష్ఠాపనల సంఖ్యగూర్చి గాని, వానిలో జేరిన విద్యార్థుల సంఖ్యగూర్చిగాని తమకు సమాచారము తెలియదనియు సహాయ నిరాకరణోద్యమ ఫలితముగ కల్లుయిజారాలు ఎంతవరకాగిపోయెనో, రివిన్యూ ఎంతవరకు తగ్గెనో తమకు తెలియదనియు, జెప్పిరి.

జర్మనులకు రుప్యాతో కుడిదినది.

ఆంధ్రం, మార్చి 18:—జర్మనులు రుప్యాతో వర్తకము చేయుటకు ప్రయత్నములు చేయుచున్నారనియు, యాకోబు నేనే నార్బాలో దివ్యులకును జర్మనులకు వర్తక ప్రతికర్తత్వమును కొనిరదియు, జర్మనీవర్తకము మిత్రమండలి తోనును నరకుం కొనవద్దని తీర్మానము కొనిరదియు తెలుగు కంటి కార్తలక తెలియచున్నది.

హిందీప్రచార, హిందీసాహిత్యము.

आगामी पौर्णमी के दिन होली का त्योहार होगा। यह उत्तर हिन्दुस्तान के रहनेवालों का एक बड़ा भारी त्योहार है। इस दिन में सब लोग खुशी मनाते हैं। सब लोग एक जगह पर इकट्ठे होते हैं और एक दूसरे से मिलते हैं। गायन भी होता है। सब त्योहार के मनाने का कारण होता है। इसका एक तो यह कारण है कि अभी वसन्त ऋतु शुरू होती है। इसको मनाने का कई कारण ओर भी बतलाये जाते हैं। हम सिर्फ एक को यहाँ लिखते हैं। बंगाल में एक राक्षसी थी। उसका नाम होलिका था। वह लोगों को बहुत दुःख देती थी। इस लिये लोगोंने श्रीकृष्णजी से प्रार्थना की कि हमको इस राक्षसी से बचाइये। तब श्रीकृष्ण ने इसको मारा। वह राक्षसी फाल्गुण पौर्णमी को मारी गयी। इसलिये उस दिन को वे मनाते हैं। ओर भी एक कारण है। हमारे आंध्र लोगों में महिना अमावास्या के बाद शुरू होता है। किन्तु उत्तर भारत में पौर्णमी को नया महीना शुरू होता है। इसलिये फाल्गुण पौर्णमी के बाद चैत्र शुरू होता है। इसलिये भी लोग उसको मनाते हैं। यद्यपि चैत्र मास पौर्णमी के बाद ही शुरू होता है तथापि नयावर्ष अमावास्या के बाद ही—जब हमारी उगादि होती है तभी—शुरू होता है।

తెలుగు అనువాదము.

అగామి పౌర్ణమి కే దిన హోలీ కా త్యోహార్ హోగా. యహ ఉత్తర్ హిందూస్తాన్ కే రహనేవాలోం కా ఒక బడీ భారీ త్యోహార్ హై. ఇస్ దిన మేం సబ్ లోగ్ ఖుశీ మనాతే హై. సబ్ లోగ్ ఒక జగహ్ పర్ ఇకటే హోతే హై, ఒక దూర కే సేమిత్తే హై. గాయన్ బీ హోతా హై. సబ్ త్యోహార్ కే మనానే కా కారణ్ హోతా హై. ఇస్ కా ఒక కారణ్ హోతా హై. ఇస్ కే తొలొ మహిన్ అమావాస్య కే బాద్ శురూ హోతా హై. కిన్తు ఉత్తర్ భారత్ మేం పౌర్ణమి కే నయా మహీనా శురూ హోతా హై. ఇస్ లియే ఫాల్గుణ పౌర్ణమి కే బాద్ చైత్ర శురూ హోతా హై. ఇస్ లియే బీ లోగ్ అసకో మనాతే హై. యద్యపి చైత్ర మాస్ పౌర్ణమి కే బాద్ హీ శురూ హోతా హై తథాపి నయావర్ష అమావాస్య కే బాద్ హీ—జబ్ హమారి ఉగాది హోతీ హై తమీ—శురూ హోతా హై.

తెలుగు అర్థము.

వచ్చు పౌర్ణమి కోజాన హోలివండుగ అగును. ఇది ఉత్తర హిందూస్తానయందు వారలయొక్క ఒక గొప్ప పండుగ. ఈ కోజాన ఆందరుల సంతోషముగా నుండును. ఆందరుల ఒకచోట గుమికూడుదురు. ఒకరిని ఒకరు కలసి కొందురు. గానముకూడ జరుగును. అన్ని పండుగలకు జరుపుటకుల కారణముందును, దీనికి ఒకటియును ఇది కారణము అనేదన - ఇప్పుడే వసంతముకు ప్రారంభమగును దీనిని జరుపుటకు మఱికొన్ని కారణములుగూడ చూపుదురు. మేము ఒకదానిని మాత్ర మిచ్చిట వ్రాయుదుము. దెంగాలులో ఒక రాక్షసి యుండెను. దానికేర హోలిక. అది జనులకు చాల దుఃఖము కలిగించుచుండెను. కాబట్టి జనులు శ్రీకృష్ణుని ప్రార్థించిరి. ఏమన-చుమ్ముల నీ రాక్షసినుండి కాపాడుము. అప్పుడు శ్రీకృష్ణుడు దీనిని సంహరించెను. ఆ రాక్షసి ఫాల్గుణ పౌర్ణమి నాడు సంహరింపబడెను. కాబట్టి ఆ దినమును వారు కొని యాడుదురు. మఱియుక కారణముగూడ నున్నది. మన ఆంధ్రులలో మాసము అమావాస్య ఏమిట ప్రారంభమగును. కాని ఉత్తర హిందూస్తానయందు పౌర్ణమికి క్రొత్తనెల ప్రారంభమగును. కనుక ఫాల్గుణ పౌర్ణమి తరువాత చైత్రమాసము ప్రారంభమగును. ఇందులనగూడ జనులు దీనిని జరుపుదురు. చైత్రమాసము పూర్ణమి తరువాతనే ప్రారంభింపబడి నప్పటికిని క్రొత్తసంవత్సరము అమావాస్య తరువాతనే - అనగా - ఎప్పుడు మన ఉగాదియగునో, అప్పుడే ప్రారంభమగును.

కలకత్తానగరమున జుగిమిశుభకృష్ణ రైల్వేయన రాజధాని
మిశ్రితముగాని లాభములేదని పొట్టిపన్నుగాని విడిచి. బండ్లు
శుభ్రపాటగుటలేదనిన బండ్లులేనిది కలకత్తానగరము. పాత నడక
లేదునుట మార్గములు బాగా లేవు. బానిస పంచవలె ననిన
ధనము కావలెను. లాగున విశేషములకు తుపాదానములు
దేవులకులేదునుట లాభియేగాని బొక్కబాల్లపానమునకు గొప్ప
వస్తువు. ఈ నిరీధ ముండనాడెదు. ఎవరు పొట్టిపన్ను
మిశ్రితముగిచ్చుటకు విడిచినవలె. పాతలాలాపాదము
నితాను, సింగపూరు మున్నగుచోట్లు నుండవలయు వారికి
తుండనాడనిన నెట్లు పొట్టిపన్ను గారనిరి.

Legislative Assembly.

The Finance Bill.

Increase in Postal Rates.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 18.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning. In accordance with yesterday's decision the consideration of the Finance Bill was the only item on the agenda paper. The list of amendments contains 139 amendments of which several overlap one another. The Secretary placed on the table bills passed by the Upper Chamber yesterday. The President ruled that the amendments regarding the preamble of the bill be postponed till the body of the bill was amended and shaped.

Only Till 31st March 1922.

Mr. Samarth moved that the Finance Bill shall remain in force only till 31st March 1922. He emphasised that at the end of the year following the practice in the House of Commons the Assembly should have power to review the whole Finance Bill with reference to the then existing conditions.

Mr. Hailey readily agreed to allow the House to review at the end of the year the Post Office Act, Income Tax Act, Super Tax Act and Freight Tax Act, but pointed out that the question of tariff was much more complicated. If it was voted that tariffs would come under review of the Assembly at the end of the year it would bring great uncertainty in the course of trade and result would be detrimental to the commerce of this country.

Mr. Pickford endorsed the remarks of the Finance Member. As representing commercial interest, he wished to inform the House that the element of uncertainty with regard to alteration in tariff would greatly disturb the commerce of this country.

Mr. Rangachari thought it was highly necessary that customs duty be considered by the House at the end of the year in order to prove exactly where they stood. Who knew it might not be necessary to impose such high taxation on tariffs.

Mr. M. Romji supported Mr. Hailey.

Dr. Gour pressed that tariffs should be subject to review of the Assembly.

Mr. Price said that it was a psychological mistake to touch tariff for political purposes however worthy against commercial opinion of the House.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer supported Mr. Samarth urging that the House should keep to itself the power of reviewing and altering tariffs next year.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer warned that the present move would aggravate the agitation already existing among Lancashire and Manchester merchants against the rise in Customs duty.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju supported the amendments.

Mr. Innes on behalf of the Government suggested an amendment putting that other acts included in the Finance Bill with the exception of Tariff Act shall remain in force till the end of 31st March 1922. He said otherwise trade would be upset and disorganised and there would be check on the growth of trade.

Dr. Gour asked for an assurance that tariffs would be submitted to the Assembly after one year.

Mr. Hailey said that he could give no such assurance as the fiscal and tariff commission would be sitting shortly and if one year hence the commission had not finished its deliberation it would be unwise for the Government to allow a discussion on the tariff in this House. He however promised that if by the time the Assembly meets next cold weather the tariff commission had submitted its report the whole question of tariff would be placed before the House.

Government's Amendment Carried.

Mr. Samarth withdrew his amendment and the Government's amendment was carried.

Postal Rates.

Opposition Against Increase.

Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narayan Lal moved for the omission of clause 3 of the bill relating to inland postage rates on letters, postcards, packets, registered newspapers and parcels. He observed that the Post Office Act if amended would affect poor masses. Retrenchment and retrenchment of expenditure on the army, etc., was the only remedy to meet the existing situation. The Indianisation of civil and military administration must be effected as soon as possible. Proceeding the speaker referred to the feelings of the people in regard to Turkish Peace Terms when he was called to order.

Though unpopular it is necessary.

Mr. Hailey observed that if this motion of Mr. Lakshmi Narayan was accepted the House could not bring motions for amendments in regard to details of schedule 3 relating to rates. There was no reason why they should put Postal Department at great loss even admitting that this Department was of greatest value to the people. In 1917/1918 there was a revenue of 46 lakhs, in 1918/19 it was 38 lakhs, and in 1919/20 the year of trade boom, it was 75 lakhs. They could hardly expect 75 lakhs at any time in future. There was therefore nothing abnormal in increasing postal rates. Let them consider the case of England, Australia and other countries where they had raised postal rates. After all considering the total population there would be only an increase of half anna per head per annum. The Government could not but bring in this measure although it would be met with unpopularity.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer urged that the Government should not make any profit out of Post Offices but only make them a running concern without expecting any return in the shape of gain. It was the duty of the Government to provide postal facilities but not to make profit on such concerns.

Mr. Samarth and Mr. Venkatapathi Raju further supported the motion but not in its entirety. They both argued like Mr. Seshagiri Iyer that it was the bounden duty of the Government in order to uphold and advance its civilisation to provide postal communications but not to make post offices as commercial concerns. The latter further hinted that once the rates were increased there could be no decrease as was noticed in the case of telegraph rates which were

raised from eight to twelve annas. There were other means of raising revenue and postage was the last thing to be touched.

Motion Lost.

Messrs. J. M. Mukerjee and Harichandra Vishandas also spoke. Mr. Lakshmi Narayan's motion was put and lost. The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

The Assembly reassembled after lunch when the discussion centred round the proposed postage. Mr. Jalkar moved his amendment touching letters, postcards and registered newspapers. The President ruled that he would put this amendment in three parts separately.

Post Cards.

Mr. Jalkar moved his while motion and discussion first began on the portion regarding postcards.

Mr. Agarwalla supported the retention of existing rates of postcard.

Mr. Cotelingham moved for closure of debate (cries of Yes Yes.)

The President ruled that according to well established parliamentary practice even the minority must be given a hearing and the matter be discussed.

Sir L. Watson speaking quoted figures to show that the increase on rate of postcard could not very much affect the poor who after all did not write postcards very frequently.

Dr. Gour agreed that the post office should not be run as a charitable institution. It must be in a position to pay its bills. He had profound respect for the logical conclusions of Mr. Watson, but at times logic should give place to sentiments. If the rate of postcard was raised the result would be that a poor man would feel the pinch of increase in rate everytime that he wrote the letter. It was to guard against this feeling of discontent that he proposed the retention of existing rates.

No Half Anna Post Cards.

Mr. Hailey was pleased with the sound policy enunciated by Dr. Gour that post office must not be worked at a loss. The Finance Member pointed out that the retention of the existing postage all round would mean loss of 40 to 50 lakhs this year. Out of the two and half crores of rupees that was intended to secure through increased postage 75 lakhs would be contributed by the enhanced rates of postcards. However, he felt with Dr. Gour that the poor would feel this increase bitterly. The Government had therefore decided to abandon the increase in the rate of postcards (Applause).

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer supported the retention of old rates.

The schedule as regards postcard was amended so as to retain the old standard and unanimously carried.

Increased Rates for Covers.

Dr. Gour urged the retention of the existing rate for all letters not exceeding half a tola.

Mr. Neogy quoted the opinion of the Committee which sat on the Post Office Act several years ago, namely that the postcard was a potent engine of circulation and apprehended that this Assembly was writing history the other way about by raising postal rates.

Mr. Innes maintained that having accepted to retain post cards at quarter anna rate their only alternative was to raise the rates on letters not exceeding two and a half tola to 1 anna. If the House accepted 1 anna for letters not exceeding 1 tola the result would be that the people would use flimsy papers which would be easily spoiled in the course of handling and further the people would be inclined not to weigh letters thinking that weight was not more than half a tola and these letters would have to go on bearing, the system there by entailing more work.

Mr. Spence suggested the rate of half anna for half tola and one anna for one tola.

Khan Bahadur Wajid Hussain observed that the budget was no longer the Government budget, but the people's budget and those who wanted to write letters must pay one anna.

Mr. Hailey further spoke maintaining his position and appealed to the House to consider the administrative difficulties and vote for the increase of rates on letters to one anna with a view to meet the deficiency caused by the retention of post cards. After further discussion Mr. Jalkar's motion to effect that in case of letters for weight not exceeding half a tola half anna be charged, that for weight exceeding half a tola and not exceeding one tola one anna be charged and for every tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola one anna be charged was put and declared lost. Several members claimed division with the result that thirty one voted for and fifty three against it.

Postage on Newspapers.

Mr. Mudaliar moved that for weight not exceeding one tola one anna be charged and for very tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola one anna be charged. This was discussed at length Mr. Rangachari and others pointing out that it would bring more revenue to the Government.

Mr. Innes objected as the Government's proposal that all letters up to two and a half tolas be charged one anna was in accordance with the rates existing in all civilised countries.

Mr. Mudaliar's motion was put and declared lost and when pressed to division it was declared carried amidst loud non-official applause forty six voting for and 38 against it.

There was a short discussion on the third part of Mr. Jalkar's motion relating to postage on registered newspapers and resulted in the following amendment which was accepted:—For a weight not exceeding five tolas quarter anna be charged for weight exceeding five tolas half anna and for every fifteen tolas or a fraction thereof exceeding fifteen tolas half anna.

To be in Force from 1st March.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee moved that the proposed Tariff Act should be in force with effect from the first day of April this year. This would he said, greatly satisfy the importers in India because no collection should be made one month before the Bill was passed. Mr. Hailey had already stated that the Government had collected seventy lakhs under the proposed tariff. This was objectionable. The speaker had received a number of telegrams protesting against this kind of collection. The Government should collect tariff only after bill was passed and not before that.

Mr. Hailey and Mr. Price opposed Mr. Ramjee's motion while Messrs. Shatabuddin and Rangachari supported it, the latter pointing out that even though there was risk of sacrifice of some lakhs the motion had the merit of justice and equity.

Mr. Joshi could not understand the logic of Mr. Rangachari.

Mr. Mukherjee supported the motion.

Mr. Innes pointed out the conventional procedure in the House of Commons which was that as soon as finance proposals were laid before that House the taxation came into effect that very moment. Otherwise the Government would lose all money. That was the position also in India and if the House accepted Mr. Ramjee's motion the Collector of Customs would come upon the Government with a demand to pay back seventy lakhs of rupees already collected.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju said that although he did not generally agree with the Government he agreed with the Government in this matter.

Mr. Ramjee's motion was put and lost.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju's motion that the Tariff Bill should take effect from 1st March this year was accepted by Mr. Hailey who said that the Government felt secure with this amendment.

Export Duty on Myrobalan.

Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar moved that there must be five per cent export duty on myrobalan. He said this would bring in some revenue and help the industry in India.

Mr. Price opposing doubted if this suggested taxation of five per cent of Myrobalan would help to improve this industry.

Mr. Innes on behalf of the Government opposed and said that there was no sufficient growth of myrobalan in India consequently tanneries were dull for some month last year.

Mr. Bryant also opposed the motion which was lost.

Tax on Tea

Sir Frank Carter moved that with effect from 1st April next in third schedule to the Tariff Act 1894 the item number five relating to tea be omitted. He said that the reasons which made it possible in 1916 for Sir William Meyer to impose export duty on tea had no strength now, while on the other hand the export duty had badly affected the prosperity of tea industry. Some tea gardens had already shut down while others shutting down. This industry, moreover, was not the monopoly of British people. There were many Indian tea gardens which were also sharing the common adverse fate. The price of low kind of tea especially had gone considerably lower than what it ranged in 1916. He felt then in times of financial stringency it would not be sound to ask for the removal of this duty but he strongly believed that a point had been reached beyond which they could not reasonably go. He therefore urged the removal of export duty on tea.

Mr. Debi Charan Barua (Assam) supported Sir Frank Carter and said that while the Government got revenue in shape of land revenue they should not further impose tax on export.

Mr. Waziruddin Ahmad supported the motion.

Mr. Innes on behalf of the Government said that the high exchange of last year was the cause of the present depression. The average production of tea had risen from 392 pounds in 1898 to 609 in 1918. During the war there was enormous demand for tea from army but the tea industry in India did not realise what their position would be after the war. As soon as the war ended consumption of tea decreased and as a result the stock of tea in the United Kingdom had increased from 22 millions pounds to one hundred million pounds. There had therefore been disastrous slump in prices and price of low grade tea was less. Production had outrun consumption and the Government were losing on every pound of tea produced. The Government believed that the proposed duty would indirectly relieve the trade depression. If the House did not accept the proposed tax which would bring fifty lakhs of rupees they must provide some other source of revenue for that amount.

Mr. Pickford said that the present condition of tea industry was not due mainly to the existence of export duty, although it was admitted that this taxation placed it under many disadvantages. One factor contributing to the present slump was the increased production which had been resorted to take advantage of the high prices and it was very hard that the industry should suffer for this increased production which in ordinary circumstances should have brought substantial sum to the cultivators. The House should consider that it was a legitimate thing to abolish this duty. After all they had already reduced deficit by one crore and he hoped the House would help this industry in present state of things.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer warned the House not to vote for the reduction of a revenue which brought to the Indian Exchequer 50 lakhs of rupees at times of such financial stringency. While the country at large was being asked to pay more for matches the Assembly should not abolish tea duty and make the country suspect that certain men interested in this industry carried the House with them to the detriment of the interests of the masses.

Messrs. Mahadev Parshad and Joshi opposed Sir Frank Carter's amendment.

Mr. Spence said that while the Assembly was still trying to increase the revenues of Government it would serve no purpose to discontinue the duty on tea.

Mr. E. Norton felt that the Government had placed the Assembly in a difficult position by its neutral position. If this motion was accepted what source Government had to meet the deficit thus produced. At a time when large revisions were taking place as in the case of postage it would be disastrous for the House to assume a charitable attitude.

Mr. H. Visbiadas and Mr. Venkatapathi Raju also opposed the motion.

Mr. Hailey said that the Government was placed in such a position in this House as it had always to be guided by the decision of the House. If the motion of Sir Frank Carter were accepted the Government could find money to meet the deficit from no other source except income tax, tariffs and surcharges on freights.

Sir Frank Carter's motion was eventually put and lost.

Tax on Hides and Skins.

Mr. Pickford moved that with effect from the 1st of April of this year in the third schedule of the Indian Tariff Act the third entry relating to raw hides and skins should be omitted. He said that the purposes for which the Act was imposed had not been achieved. All engaged in hides and skins industries desired its abolition. The tax had contributed to the ruin of many already and it would assist in ruining many more. The tax hinged on cattle owner and surely that was to be condemned. It was a flimsy policy to save a country by raising money by this economically unsound device of imposing tax on exports.

Sir Logie Watson in the course of a long speech opposed the motion. The object of introducing this act was to handicap tanning industry in India. England was the only free market for tanned leather. In consequence of extremely heavy import duties prevailing in America, France, Italy and other countries only raw hides and raw skins were being exported from India to those countries. If the Government would take into consideration what the speaker had urged many years ago, that was if Germany France Italy and other countries were influenced to have same import duty as that which India had then India would be in a position to supply tanned leather. Having been in leather trade for thirty two years it was his opinion that India had the monopoly of hides and skins and the Government of India ought therefore to protect it. Ninety per cent of goat skins went to America during the previous days but that country protected itself against India's tanned leather going there. A very small percentage of hides and skins went to England because she had no outlet for tanned leather. In order to put a stop to that the Government introduced this Act and therefore it was in India's interest that this should be retained.

Mr. Price supporting Mr. Pickford observed that the preference contained in the Bill of 1919 in operation of which Sir Thomas Holland had miserably failed was not payable to Great Britain. Under the influence of preference tanneries all went ahead and began to over produce and the quality of material was lowered. The speaker quoted the report of Karachi Chamber of Commerce to support his view and further on observed that Indian Mahomedan firms were greatly affected by this Act.

Mr. Innes on behalf of the Government said that when last year the Government introduced duty on hides and skins it had the approval of trade behind it. (Mr. Price: Which trade). The Southern Indian Hides and Skins Merchants Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were strongly in favour of this duty. This duty was imposed as Mr. Pickford put it, not as a source of revenue but as a measure for protecting and fostering tanning industry in India. Now that the Government had imposed taxation on export of hides and skins in the interest of India the Government was being blamed as the step had resulted in stagnation and depression in hide trade. The real cause of stagnation was not the Government policy, but the collapse of foreign exchange and stoppage of demand by Germany and Australia. Depression had come because the demand had ceased. Another consideration was that the Government could not afford to lose one crore of rupees that came through this export duty. Where from could the Government get this one crore (Mr. Price, silver).

Mr. Chowdhuri Shahabuddin said that hides and skins trade was the only trade in the hands of Musalmans. He quoted figures to show that the tanning industry of the country had not progressed while tanning capacity of England had been going up. This export duty was not in the interest of this country. He asked why did not the Government impose taxation on raw cotton that was taken to England to be later on returned to this country in the shape of piecegoods. He appealed to the Hindu Members to vote for the abolition of this duty because otherwise the price of mutton which was going up would force the Moslems to resort to beef.

Mr. Pickford's amendment was put and lost.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

DELHI, March 19.

The Legislative Assembly met again this morning when discussion on the Finance Bill was resumed.

Just before that Mr. Norton suggested that the House should adjourn on Saturday's at two in the afternoon. Mr. Hailey said that he was unwilling to oppose a motion intended for the convenience of the House but the fact was that unless they got through the Finance Bill to-day it could not be placed before the Upper House on Monday as arranged and consequently the Upper House on Monday as arranged and consequently the Upper House would have no sufficient time to consider amendments that would be accepted by the Assembly.

Dr. Nandlal wanted that the whole business must be finished even if it would take them till nine in the night.

Reduction of Eloquence.

The President by way of compromise in the hours of sitting remarked that reduction in eloquence would enable the House to rise much earlier.

Dr. Gour wanted to know if this House had power to re-discuss a point if once it had been discussed and referred to the Upper House.

The President objected to consider this question and give his opinion in the course of the day.

Discussion on Finance Bill.

Duty on Precious Stones.

Mr. Ramji moved that precious stones unset and imported uncut be omitted from articles free of duty. Mr. Innes, Commerce Secretary, pointed out that pearls were imported to India for polishing and were re-exported. The Government tried in 1916 to impose duty on these pearls, but it resulted in destroying this trade. The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju moved that uniforms be brought under 2½ per cent ad valorem duty.

Mr. Innes pointed out that this was a petty item and even if accepted would not bring more than four or five thousand rupees. The motion was lost.

Textile Machinery and Stores.

Mr. Agarwala moved that textile machinery and stores be imported free of duty. Mr. Innes pointed out that the textile industry was extremely strong at the present time and the House should not deprive the Government of ten lakhs derived from this source. The motion was negatived.

Duty on Silver.

Mr. Price moved that silver be omitted from items imported free of duty.

Mr. Price referred to the recommendation of the Babington Smith Committee, which resulted in disastrous consequences. It had been alleged that this committee recommended the removal of restriction on the import of silver but what it exactly recommended was that silver being imported free unless the Government of India's fiscal position demanded its retention. The speaker believed that the existing fiscal position of the Government seriously demanded its retention. He felt sure that if import duty was put upon silver, exchange would materially improve. He said that income tax, super tax and import duties would all indirectly affect the masses for there would be a rise in the

price not only of imported articles, but also of indigenous articles. Another point worth considering was that silver ornaments were luxury and should be taxed as such.

Dr. Gour opposed Mr. Price firstly because the reimposition of duty on silver would not materially affect the exchange; secondly because the Government should not tamper with the exchange; thirdly for the reason that all savings of this country were made in silver which was also currency coin and lastly because it would seriously affect silver trade with China which was already dwindling.

Mr. Hailey.

Mr. Hailey who spoke after Dr. Gour regretted he could not take advantage of a suggestion which placed within the Government's grasp the prospect of a revenue of a crore of rupees, but it was his duty to regulate the country's finances with greatest safety for a long period of years. Silver was not a luxury to a poor man who had not banking facilities or which had no knowledge of banking although it was a luxury for a rich man except on ceremonial occasions. He therefore deprecated any attempt to treat the case on the supposition that the Government would only be taxing a luxury pure and simple. In the present chaotic condition of exchange, there was unanimity of opinion that the Government should cease to regulate exchange by artificial means. That had been the lesson of Brussels Conference and had been the lesson dished into the ears of the Government. And yet Mr. Price asked them to regulate exchange by artificial means. It had been said that the imposition of duty on silver would not prevent silver being used to regulate the balance of trade. That statement was not correct. If the Government placed import duty on silver it could not be used freely for export until the parity rose to 12½ per cent in favour of India's silver. The imposition of import duty prevented them from exporting silver until parity rose very strongly in favour of India. The imposition of import duty had on the other hand the effect of discriminating against India's trade with countries like China and fatal consequences would result. Taking a long and broad view of the matter the imposition of duty would do more harm than good.

Mr. J. Dwarkadas emphasised that the removal of import duty on silver was the duty point where the recommendation of the Babington Smith Committee was unanimous. The reimposition of this duty would be productive of disastrous consequences to the country. The masses used silver not as a luxury but as a necessity.

Mr. Rangachari failed to see how could the duty on silver affect the savings of the poor. However he opposed Mr. Price.

Mr. Price's motion was put and negatived.

Duty on Cotton Twist and Yarn.

Mr. J. Dwarkadas moved that cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or yarning threads be transferred from free duty items to those subject to eleven per cent valorem. He said this sort of yarn was a luxury but in order to safeguard the handloom industry of India the speaker was ready to make a provision that yarn excluding counts 40 and below be taxed. He informed the House that the commercial opinion of Bombay favoured his point of view. Moreover this duty would bring about fifty lakhs of additional revenue to the Government and prevent Japan from flooding this country with its yarn.

Mr. Innes said that yarn was free of duty since 25 years and it was still free because the Government wanted to assist handloom industries of India. He did not think that a new feature would be introduced in our tariff policy unless fiscal position had been fully examined. He did not believe cotton mills which were working at high profits required any protection. The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. N. Guruswami's amendment to exclude counts 40 and below from yarns was negatived.

Mr. Maumchandas Ramji moved that under head "yarns and textile fabrics" be also included sizing and finishing materials as articles free of duty.

Mr. Innes opposed it. The import duty on these articles would not alter all cost mills very much.

Mr. Hailey pointed out that the question raised was so technical that the House should not accept it on the spur of the moment.

Mr. J. Dwarkadas said it was most surprising that the Government should refer in season and out of season to enormous profits made by cotton mills. He reminded the House that these mills had first worked at a loss. In no country in the world was there duty levied on sizing and finishing materials. The amendment was negatived.

Duty on Horses.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju moved that horses which were imported be taxed 20 per cent ad valorem and other animals at 12½ per cent.

Mr. Innes pointed out that other animals imported last year did not value much and duty on them would not really bring any money. As for horses he feared that ad valorem duty shall only be charged on the prices put in the invoice but generally the figures in the invoices would be in correct and the only course was valuation by customs officer which would not be practical politics.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju's motion negatived.

Race and Polo Animals.

Mr. Agarwala moved that race and polo animals be taxed.

Sis Godfrey fell opposed the motion on the ground of practical difficulties as it would be hard to discriminate between polo horses and other horses. Was it the wish of the Assembly that that all pleasures must be taxed (No No). He said polo was one of the necessities for certain class of soldiers. Mr. Innes explained that it would be absolutely impossible for customs House to distinguish between polo, race and other horses.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Duty on Flour.

Mr. Badge moved that flour be charged 5 per cent ad valorem as was the existing practice. He said that flour being consumed by the rich as well as the poor should not be highly taxed. Mr. Innes pointed out that a very small quantity of flour which generally amounted to a couple of hundred tons a year was imported and it could not affect the prices of flour in this country. The amendment was negatived.

The assembly adjourned for lunch.

Postage Question Again.

Non-Officials Support Anna Postcard.

When the assembly met after lunch discussion on the Finance Bill was resumed. But just before that Dr. Gour expressed that he and his friends were anxious that the amendment passed last evening about the Post Offices Act should be recalled and reconsidered. In his opinion on the two ways in which this might be done were that the House should appoint a committee at which the whole matter might be considered and secondly by suspending necessary rules. Dr. Gour further indicated that non official members had come to an arrangement that they must restore half anna postage and that the Government should be asked to issue half anna letter post card as it existed in England.

The President said in consultation with the Finance Member you may come to agreeable terms, but this must be behind the scene. The constitution of this Assembly does not include the process of going into committees as in the House of Commons. Neither under our procedure, nor under committee procedure of the House of Commons can I find any loophole by which we can go back on the decision we have come to. The clause in question with its appropriate schedule had been added to the bill by the decision of the Assembly and I think it would be instituting an unfortunate precedent if I were to rule that the question should be reopened by going back upon what we have decided. The ultimate decision has not been given and there will still be further opportunity for the Assembly to come to final decision on the matter. Between now and then I suggest to the Hon. Dr. Gour and his friends to consult the Finance Member and come to an agreement on the proposals he has just now put forward.

In reply to Mr. Norton the President observed understanding orders there was no committee stage in the business of this Assembly. The committee stage provided for was of select committee or joint select committee. That was the only equivalent of what was called the committee stage of the House of Commons which they had in India. They were working upon rules which had been deliberately left somewhat elastic in order to enable the Assembly to judge the best way of developing its own procedure. A time would come when they had to take up the question of procedure.

Leave the question to the Upper House.

Mr. Rangachari said he was quite willing to agree to any suggestion which the Upper House might make in regard to the postage.

Duty on Sugar.

Masadeo Mr. Prashad moved that the duty on sugar be raised from 15 to 25 per cent on the grounds that it would help indigenous sugar industry and also being a big sum to the revenue, thus enabling the Government to give up surcharges on freights.

Mr. Innes replying said that there was world shortage of the supply of sugar and if India imposed 25 per cent it would result in forcing sugar not coming to India, but going to some other country, thus resulting in loss of revenue. He felt that the Government had very hesitatingly raised duty from ten to fifteen per cent, and it was doubtful whether even this rise would add to their revenue. Any further attempt to place it at higher figure would mean a great rise in the price of sugar.

The motion was withdrawn.

Duty on Matches.

A number of amendments stood in the name of several members reducing the duty on matches. Before discussion commenced Mr. Innes said that the Government agreed that on the case of matches (1) in boxes containing not more than hundred matches twelve annas would be charged per gross box and (2) in boxes containing more than hundred matches for every hundred matches or a fraction thereof in each box twelve annas would be charged per gross box.

Mr. Spence moved an amendment to raise the eleven per cent ad valorem duty to 12 per cent ad valorem. He urged that the Government should beforehand arm itself to meet the deficit which might further arise due to the going down of exchange and other factors where hopes and anticipations to the extent raised might not be realised.

Mr. Hailey replying expressed that the Government could no definitely state its position on this issue, because they must wait till all other amendments on other clauses were disposed of. The House there upon agreed to postpone the consideration of this amendment on of a similar motion of Mr. Reddiar till other motions were decided upon.

Duty on Fodder, Bran and Pollards.

On the motion of Mr. Agarwala the Government agreed to reduce the duty on fodder, bran and pollards from eleven per cent to 2½ per cent on the Motion of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju the Government also agreed to reduce to 11 per cent instead of 20 per cent the duty on umbrellas including parasols and sunshades and fittings therefore.

Duty on Patent Medicines.

Colonel Gidney moved that patent medicines be taxed twenty percent. It would bring the Government six lakhs that is, thrice of what the Government proposed to get out of this item.

Mr. Innes opposed it on the ground of principle. Tariff should not be used to hamper or prevent patent medicines from coming into this country. If any member however, desired to prevent their flow he should move a separate resolution.

All amendments having been disposed of schedule second on import tariff as amended was adopted by the House.

Surcharge on Railway Goods.

Mr. Pickford moved an amendment to clause four of the Bill relating to Railway and Indian Steam Vessels Tax Act. It was to the effect that proposal to levy surcharge on railway goods should be continued, but the position as regards Indian steam vessels should stand as at present. The purpose of the tax was legitimate so far as railways were concerned, because they had to meet increased expenditure. But it was illegitimate in the case of the Indian steam vessels, because money was taken from them for general revenues and nothing was left to the companies to meet their increased cost. The Indian steam vessels companies as private commercial concerns were paying taxes and above any taxes imposed on commercial concerns. They had to compete point to point with the State of part of State Railways. If his amendment was not accepted it would be doing a very grave injustice to a service which was of greatest value to the country. Mr. Gidwala and Mr. Rangachari opposed the motion, the latter pointing out that what House was

with at present was to find means to make up the huge deficit in the budget and not to find ways and means of helping the steam ship companies which was quite a different question to be decided in some other way.

Mr. Brice observed that if the Government went on imposing taxes like this on steamship companies these companies could not revise freight charges during the current financial year.

Mr. Hailey said that he was prepared to allow steam ship companies to impose half of what the Government were charging in the case of railways.

Sir Frank Carter was not of half concessions while Mr. Venkatapathi Raju opposed even that.

Dr. Gour was of opinion that steamship companies were struggling for their very existence and paid dividends between four to five per cent. Full justice ought to be conceded to them.

At this stage Mr. Harchandra Visbandas elicited from Mr. Hailey information that the total surcharge proposed on steam vessels was about thirty lakhs. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee opposed to any concession being given to steam ships whose financial position might be discussed if some concrete proposal was brought for the purpose.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer declared that Mr. Pickford demand should not be acceded to by the House because steam ships should not be treated differently from other joint stock companies. Mr. Pickford was willing to accept Mr. Hailey's concession although it was half justice.

Mr. H. Visbandas strongly opposed any concession being granted.

But Col. Gidney supported Mr. Pickford.

The original motion of Mr. Pickford was put to vote and declared lost.

Mr. Pickford then asked what had become of Mr. Hailey's suggestion which was accepted by him.

The President observed that as that suggestion was not put in any definite form and amendment was not modified it could not be revived now. Meanwhile some members challenged the result as announced by the President and the House divided with the result that only fourteen voted for and fifty one against it.

Freight.

Mr. Spence moved that under the Freight Tax Act all goods be charged two annas per rupee of freight payable under the existing Act. He said that this would remove the unfairness and inequality of the rate between places like Bombay, Delhi and Simla which would arise out of the proposed rates.

Mr. Hailey while justifying the Government's proposal however agreed to Mr. Spence's proposal in the following form.—That all goods including other coaching traffic but excluding foodstuffs grains, pulses, firewood and fodder would be charged two and half annas per rupee of freight payable under the existing Act. By this proposal which seemed to be generally desired by the House the existing as well as proposed surtax on foodstuffs grains, pulses, firewood and fodder would be removed. (Prolonged applause).

Mr. Spence agreed to amend his motion in the light of the remark of the Finance Member.

Mr. Rangachari asked if the proceeds of surtaxes would go to Government alone or to the companies as well.

Mr. Hailey replied that according to the existing Act the whole proceeds under this item would go to the Government.

Mr. Price said that surely the amended motion would bring more money to the Government. Mr. Hailey said that he could not reply just now to Mr. Price but the figures were being worked out.

Clause four of the Bill was carried and schedule four omitted in consequence of the acceptance of Mr. Spence's amendment. Clause five and schedule five of the Bill relating to income tax were agreed to.

From 11 per cent to 12½ per cent.

Mr. Spence's amendment proposing the raising of eleven per cent ad valorem to twelve and half per cent which was postponed was taken up for discussion. Mr. Hailey said that his brain was struggling, but he felt that with twelve and half per cent his position would be more secure.

Mr. Price opposed the suggested increase as this eleven per cent duty covered a large number of articles of daily use.

Mr. Samarth supported Mr. Spence on grounds of uncertainty in the exchange.

Mr. Girdharilal supporting said that the House should put more money in the Government's pocket to stand pruning in the other chamber.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer strongly opposed the motion to raise duty to 12½ per cent, because they would be increasing the burden of the consumer and putting more money in the pocket of the Government which would consequently be induced to pursue a policy of extravagance. The proposal looked like cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. The Government did not increase and why should this House, he asked, take upon itself the unnecessary duty of burdening the poor taxpayers and give money which was not demanded by the Government, if however, the Government found that revenue was not equal to expenditure there would be fresh proposals. But for the present let the House not accept the proposals to raise the customs duty.

Messrs J. Chowdhuri, Jannadas Dwarakadas and C. Singam supported the increase while Dr. Nandlal, Dr. and Mr. Joshi strongly opposed it. The contention of supporters mainly was the fear that exchange could not be met on the basis of one shilling eight pence.

Dr. Nandlal who opposed said that he had never heard of any case where the plaintiff demanded certain sum of money and that the defendant was willing to pay more.

Dr. Gour's opposition was based on the ground that the Government itself had not stated that this increased duty was necessary to tide over this year of scarcity and famine. He could not say whether the budget this year would have a plethora of surplus or appalling deficit. But they should take a pessimistic view and mask the weird intention of enhancing customs duties for the purpose of taxing those who were importing textile fabrics.

Mr. Hailey said that he had prepared best estimate on easiest fairest and most equitable bases. Nothing had occurred since its preparation to justify the view that the Government required more than what was demanded. He did not feel justified to ask for more, because the factors on expenditure side were uncertain. On the revenue side he could not say whether

he had not pitched the estimate of revenue receipts too high. If estimates of receipts were not achieved this year there would of course be a deficit, because the factors here were also uncertain. But every member of any responsible Government must always keep taxation as low as possible. It was because he had tried to do that he might possibly have put himself in a position of some slight risk or considerable risk as some members might suppose, but he was rather prepared to suffer that risk than that he should impose a single pie more than what he thought was necessary for the year.

The motion for enhanced duty was put and declared lost and when Mr. Spence pressed for division it was declared lost amidst applause, 21 voted for and 56 against it.

Duty on Yarns and Textile Fabric.

Mr. Reddiar moved that 12½ per cent duty be levied on yarns and textile fabric in place of eleven per cent. Mr. Samarth supported the amendment on grounds that the Government of India should be made financially strong to be able to give the much needed relief to the people.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju opposed, for the greater the import was taxed the higher the price the people had to pay.

Mr. Bagde opposed the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Super Tax Act.

Dr. Nandlal at this stage criticised the Super Tax Act which took way a good portion of the dividend of companies and would strangle the industries that were in their infancy.

Clause 6 and schedule 6 relating to supertax were agreed to by both houses.

An Amendment to the Preamble.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju moved that in preamble of Finance Bill instead of the word Expedient the following words be put "Found necessary on account of abnormal growth of expenditure Military and Civil". He said that before sanctioning the finance the House should make clear the reasons which made the budget a heavy one.

Mr. Hailey pointed out to the ridiculousness which would be involved in putting in the preamble the reason for bringing every bill that the Government proposed to bring. He believed the word Expedient was sufficiently wide.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Motion for Passing the Bill.

The discussion on Finance Bill being over Mr. Hailey moved that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Norton.

Mr. E. Norton speaking on the Finance Bill expressed the uneasy sensation which existed in some quarters, namely, that with regard to this Bill the Finance Member was not speaking his own mind and was not writing with his own hand but that he was a creature of impulses outside India. How far this was true it was not known, but the suspicion did exist in the minds of some. He referred to this suspicion because he wanted this House to be more jealous of its privileges and rights and sacredness in the matter of money bills and to exercise even larger sensitiveness than in the exchange policy and repudiate the right of any one outside India to interfere with India's exclusive privilege of financing her own situation according to her own interest. Proceeding Mr. Norton referred to the evasive replies of the Finance Member in regard to reverse Councils and suspected this attitude was based on the desire not to implicate persons who were not within the confines of Indian Empire. He objected to the Government's method of consulting only Bombay bullion merchants and not other interested persons in the matter of silver trade. Leaving aside these points, he was much struck with the courtesy, frankness and also delivery of the finance member in regard to the Finance Bill. No member of this House could complain with honesty that he had not been assisted in every possible way and in a very generous fashion by the official members of the House. This spirit dispelled the feeling that had existed in the minds of some that there would be hostile opposition to Reforms by members of the Indian Civil Service. His main object in speaking at that moment was to point out the shyness of nominated members inside the House and to ask them to get rid of it. He was very glad that the elected members of the House had shown sagacity and self-restraint which were commendable (Applause).

Mr. Gour.

Dr. Gour endorsed the remarks of Mr. Norton's. He said that the suspicion which the elected members had regarding the attitude of Civil Service had completely disappeared. The Government had shown frankness and honesty of purpose for which the House congratulated them. He however again pressed upon the Government to see its way to continue half anna postage.

Mr. Hailey.

He Hailey said that while Mr. Norton had complimented the Government on the conduct of the Bill he assured the House that the Government on its side very much appreciated the forbearance, admired the industry and above all appreciated the goodwill the nonofficial members had shown to them. He reminded the House of the natural misgivings which the Government felt about this contentious legislation, for unlike in other countries the Government was to face in India a potential nonofficial majority. However, for its own safety the Government had been all through frank and honest. He assured Mr. Norton that no dark ogre outside this House influenced the Government in their policy as regards bullion (Applause).

The Finance Bill was eventually put and carried.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

Bangabasi Defamation Case.

Decree given to Plaintiff.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

At the High Court to-day Justice Greaves delivered judgment in the Bangabasi Defamation Case. This suit was brought by Mr. Dwijendra Nath Ghose, Police Inspector, against the Editor, Proprietor and Printer of the Vernacular newspaper "Bangabasi" to recover from the defendants Rs. 5000 as damages for libel. The alleged libels were in connection with the police searches which followed after looting of the market in the village Chilmari. The charges made against the plaintiff in the paper were oppression of women, taking bribes and prosecuting innocent person for failing to pay bribe. After reviewing the evidence the Judge held that the defendant failed to substantiate the charges and the plaintiff was entitled to damages. The suit was decreed in full with costs.

Non-Violence.

Mahatma in Nagpur.

Addresses a Monster Meeting.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 12.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi arrived here last night and addressed a meeting of over 15,000 people at 11-30 p. m. outside the Municipal limits. He condemned the spirit of violence displayed at Nagpur recently and exhorted the audience to be tolerant and carry out the Congress mandate peacefully. He appealed to them not to use pressure on Excise shops and on people who drink. He further appealed to them to contribute liberally to the Tilak Memorial Fund.

He is proceeding to Orissa.

Mr. Bhagwandin.

Will not Recognise the Court.

NAGPUR, March 19.

Dr. Munji, Messrs. G. V. Deshmukh, N. K. Vaidya and Sunder Lal who went to Seoni to see and receive instructions from Bhagwandin, who has been arrested on the 15th for alleged sedition, returned to Nagpur. The Associated Press is informed that Bhagwandin's present attitude is not to recognise the Court and not to take any part in the proceedings against him before the trying Magistrate. He is not taking any food from the jail but is living on the fruit supplied by outsiders.

Politics and Government Servants.

Modification of the Rules.

DELHI, March 18.

The Government have had recently under consideration the question of the right of Government officers to explain and defend in public the policy of the Government. The existing orders on this subject are contained in rules 20, 22 and 23 of the Government Servants Conduct Rules. Under Rule 20 Government servant may not publish in the press any statement of fact or opinion which may embarrass the relations between the Government and any section of the people. Under Rule 22 he may not take part in any political movement nor attend any political meeting at which his presence is likely to be misconstrued and under Rule 23 he may not interfere or use his influence in any way in an election to a Legislative Council except that he may record a vote if he is qualified to do so. These rules were framed many many years ago. In the interval the conditions have greatly altered and in the report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms it was recommended that in view of these changes there should be a greater liberty of action to the European public servant in India. He ought not, it was urged, and of course the same considerations apply to the Indian public servant, to leave the task of political education solely to the politicians. He too must explain and persuade and argue and refute. This view was endorsed by the Joint Committee in their report on the Government of India Bill. The Government of India realise the objections to the participation in politics of Government Officers. The recognise that it is the clear duty of their officers to refrain from any action that might lay them open to the charge of attempting to influence the course of an election. They recognise too that in the main the defence of the Government is the concern of the Government itself and in regard to most matters of public interest they do not desire that their officers should embark on a vigorous propaganda in their interests but in the conditions now obtaining thereof subjects on which the Government Officers cannot be prohibited from expressing their views merely because by so doing they will run counter to the tenets of a political party. The noncooperation movement is a clear instance on the point. A campaign is being carried on at the present moment by the Governor's of this movement which has for its objects the paralysis of the Government and which seeks to attain this object by seditious and unscrupulous propaganda amongst the masses of the people. In regard to movements of this kind Government officers cannot be required to maintain an attitude of silence and aloofness. They must be permitted, indeed it is their duty to counteract and refute such propaganda and if their action in this direction is to be fully effective it may be necessary on occasions for them to address public meetings. The Government of India have therefore decided with the approval of the Secretary of State that in future and subject to certain clear limitations, Government officers will be allowed to explain and defend in public the policy of the Government. The action taken must be for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting misstatements, of refuting disloyal and seditious propaganda. So far as possible there should be no reference to the personality of parties or individuals who may be in opposition to the Government and when elections are impending adherents officers must be careful that they give no ground for the suggestion that the statements of facts or views made by them have been made with the object of influencing the electors in favour of or against any party or an individual candidate. Further no statement of facts or opinion on public matters may be published by a Government servant in the press under his own name without the permission of the local Government but subject to these conditions Government Officers will be at liberty to defend and explain the policy of Government either in interviews with the members of the public, at local Durbars or on the platform. Rules 22 and 23 of the Government Servants Conduct Rules have accordingly been redrafted and a copy of the revised rules is appended to this resolution.

Student Non-Co-operators in Behar.

Mr. Ballot, Education Secretary stated that as result of the noncooperation movement 124 out of 1562 Government College students, 86 out of 1390 of Government Aided Colleges, 1616 out of 20238 of Government and aided High Schools and 458 out of 12806 of private High Schools have withdrawn from these institutions.

Delivering judgment in the suit filed by the Advocate General and other against the High Priest of Borah community for declaration that the Chandabhai Gulla Fund and its properties are public trust and for framing a scheme Justice Marten held that the trust was a charitable one, management should remain with High Priest and a new system of management was not necessary, but accounts should be taken.

Commercial Sanctions.

Germany Evades.

Russo-German Agreement Signed.

(Reuter's.)

LONDON, March 18.

Berlin message states that in order to evade commercial sanctions large section of Germans are endeavouring to find alternative markets in Russia and it is unofficially stated that Russo-German proposal for the purpose of facilitating free economic intercourse was signed at Warsaw to-day. Central Committee of German wholesale traders has passed resolution urging merchants to refrain from purchasing goods in countries concerned in imposition of sanctions.

REPARATIONS BILL.

Third Reading in Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain's Statement.

LONDON, March 18.

During debate on reparations Bill in House of Commons Hogge moved amendment providing that no payment should be made until similar Legislation had been passed by France, Italy, and Belgium, and asked what replies had been received from Allies to telegrams with regard to this penalty. Mr. Chamberlain in reply said, that hitherto only Portugal had replied stating that it intended to enforce policy similar to Britain but it was too soon to expect reply from other countries in regard to such as important matter. Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that the Bill might operate as a penalty or means for collection of reparation according to the action of German Government. He expressed opinion that it was not improbable that we should find Bill acting in latter way, but thought that British market was so important to Germany that even if Britain stood alone, it would not be ineffective penalty if Germany was excluded from British market until our demands were satisfied.

Distribution of the Proceeds.

Referring to the speech by Mr. Briand stating that proceeds of the Bill should be pooled for proportionate distribution amongst Allies and statement by Mr. Lloyd George, that Britain ought to be allowed to apply receipts under Bill to liquidation of our own claim and disposal of any surplus should be discussed amongst Allies, Mr. Chamberlain admitted that Briand's statement if accurately reported did represent certain difference of view, but pointed out that the Bill did not specify what should happen after receipts had been paid into Bank of England. He begged the House when there was infinite variety of unforeseen contingencies to leave Government free to discuss with Allies. When facts were known and very probably when Germany made proposals to us allocation of any surplus after British claim in any one year would be met.

Amendment was rejected by 204 votes to 39.

Motion for Rejection of the Bill.

Clynes moved rejection of Bill on grounds, that it did not represent a common policy on the part of Allies, would increase unemployment and injure British Trade while sufficient effort had not been made to secure settlement.

Attorney General justified Sanction, and said that it would be wrong to assume that negotiations with Germany were at an end. If Germany was at any moment prepared to make a reasonable offer, Allies were willing that negotiations should proceed.

Bill was read for third time by 132 votes to 15.

German Goods Seeking New Outlets.

LONDON, March 17.

A Berlin message states that Herr Scholz, German Minister of Economics, addressing the Imperial Economic Council, declared that in view of Allied penalties German trade must seek fresh channels. He hoped that Eastern Europe would be able to accept German goods. He fore-shadowed in this connection an extension of the list of exportable articles, decontrol of prices, and gradual abolition of the export duty.

Herr Simons, in the course of a speech, anticipated the resumption of negotiations with the Entente. He declared that the work of reconstruction must be placed in the forefront of Germany's counter-proposals and a most comprehensive plan formulated for the reconstruction of the devastated regions by means of German labour which might form the security for a loan.

Helping Austria.

Action by the Allies.

LONDON, March 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that Britain, France, Italy and Japan had intimated to Austria that they were prepared to postpone payments of capital and interest on the advances made to Austria since the armistice in order to avert starvation in Austria. The whole assets of Austria had hitherto been pledged as security for these payments. The above suspensions, however, would release assets and the League of Nations would determine what fresh gold advances might be made to Austria. Thereupon the four Allies would also undertake at the forthcoming Conference to help to effect an improvement in economic conditions at present prejudicing Central Europe. They would furthermore endeavour to assure to Austria a continued and increased supply of coal.

Further Allied Occupation

LONDON, March 18.

BERLIN.—Telegram from Mulheim on Ruhr states that French and Belgian troops have occupied Western quarter and also Speldorf. Telegram from Duisburg states that Allies have occupied Railway station at Oberhausen and locks in the vicinity of Emscher Canal.

A New Airship.

LONDON, March 18.

New Giant of the air (36) the first British built ship to be adapted for commercial purposes will make her trial flight next week. She is luxuriously appointed and meals will be served in her well equipped passenger accommodation. Airship is 672 feet in length, nominal lift 64 tons, weight 35 tons, maximum speed 65 miles per hour and her range exceeds four thousand miles.

Mr. Bonar Law.

Leaves the Government.

A Political Bombshell.

(Reuter.)

LONDON, March 12.

The announcement of Mr. Bonar Law's resignation fell like a bombshell on the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George was very much moved during the reading of Mr. Bonar Law's letter frequently breaking down and hardly being able to finish.

The Letter.

Mr. Bonar Law's letter said:—The strain of the last few years has pressed very heavily upon me. As you know, I have had the greatest difficulty in doing my work and I am now worn out. My medical advisers have warned me that my physical condition is such that unless I have an immediate and long rest, an early and complete breakdown would be inevitable. (Murmurs of "Dismay.") It will always be a pleasure to me to think I have been able to help you in the great work you have done since you became Prime Minister. It is necessary that compels me to abandon the hope of assisting you in the difficult task now confronting you.

The House of Commons cheered sympathetically when Mr. Lloyd George broke down in finishing the letter. The Premier added after a pause that he hoped that a short rest would enable Mr. Bonar Law to return to his duties, but medical opinion was that Mr. Bonar Law needed a prolonged rest and freedom from worry. Here Mr. Lloyd George was unable to master his feelings and flung himself back in his seat with gesture indicating his inability to continue.

Mr. Asquith rose and almost inaudibly referred to the unexpected painful announcement. His relations with Mr. Bonar Law had never left a feeling of rancour. Mr. Bonar Law's political antagonists all entertained the most affectionate memories of him. Mr. Asquith expressed the hope for his complete restoration to health and his re-entry into the fighting ranks.

Mr. Clynes said that the Labour Party received the news with a feeling of the deepest loss.

A New Leader.

LONDON, March 18.

It is understood that the Coalition will not be affected by Mr. Bonar Law's resignation.

The Unionists will meet on Monday to elect a successor in connection with which the name of Mr. Austen Chamberlain is being feely mentioned.

Uncertain Political Situation.

Some Misgivings.

LONDON, March 18.

Resignation of Mr. Bonar Law is regarded as bringing a fresh element of uncertainty into the already political situation and almost creating crisis difficulties of Government have been aggravated recently by unsatisfactory financial position, declining trade, unemployment, Irish situation and signs of conservative insubordination and effect of severance of staunch partnership between Lloyd George and Bonar Law is regarded with some misgiving by Coalition Papers.

Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement.

A Correction.

LONDON, March 18.

In text of Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement sent yesterday please make following substitution. For words not to attempt to encourage people of Asia and more especially of India and Afghanistan against British Rule substitute to refrain from any attempt by Military or diplomatic or any other form of action or propaganda to encourage any of the peoples of Asia in any form of hostile action against British interests or the British Empire especially in India and the independent state of Afghanistan.

Newspaper Denunciation.

LONDON, March 16.

The conclusion of the Russo-British Trade Agreement is by no manner of means being hailed with universal satisfaction. The *Daily Herald* alone is jubilant, claiming the agreement as a great Labour triumph. Other comments range from strong denunciation to mild gratification.

The Proposed Truce With Sion Fein.

LONDON, March 19.

Dublin Castle statement suggests that citizens of Dublin will influence elected representatives and will bring pressure to bear upon Charles Burgess, Richard Mulcahy and Michael Collins whom statement declares are directly responsible for organising and controlling attacks on members of Crown forces. Suggestion is made in connection with the fact that there have been many more casualties to civilians in Dublin than to Crown Forces in such attacks.

Sir James Craig

Sir James Craig has resigned Parliamentary secretaryship to Admiralty prior to assuming Premiership of Ulster.

Decentralising Coal Mines.

LONDON, March 18.

Commons to-day passed Third Reading of Bill for decentralising coal mines on March 31st after unsuccessful efforts by Labour and Coalition to get period extended.

Holland and Japan.

Internationalisation of Yag Cables.

LONDON, March 18.

HAGUE.—Official denial has been issued to report which is said to have emanated from Tokio that Holland was in favour of internationalisation of Yag cables, but was opposed to single power owning Island. It is pointed out that the Dutch, merely requested that its representatives should be heard at International Communications Conference in order to safeguard Dutch interests.

In Russia.

Bolshevik Victory.

Kronstadt Surrenders.

(REUTER.)

LONDON, March 18.

A message from Helsingfors states that the Revolutionary Committee with eight hundred soldiers has arrived in Finland. It is stated that Kronstadt has surrendered.

LONDON, March 18 4 A. M.

After a terrific artillery bombardment forcing the garrisons to abandon some batteries and an early morning infantry attack by the Bolsheviks over the ice from Oranienbaum, Kronstadt surrendered. Strong artillery and machine-gun fire inflicted heavy losses on the Bolsheviks during their attack, but they forced their way to the town where they were joined by the Communists. Prior to departing, the rebels blew up the modern battleships, *Petropavlovsk* and *Sebastopol*. The leader of the insurrection, Koslovsky, is among the refugees who have arrived in Finland.

Lord Reading.

LONDON, March 18.

Lord Reading left to-day for India to take over the Viceroyalty.

Dominion Premiers Conference.

Agenda.

LONDON, March 18.

Reuter learns that the agenda for the Conference of the Dominion Premiers has now been drawn up but it is unlikely to be complete for some weeks. It is practically certain that the naval and military war defence of the Empire will form the main theme of discussions, while arrangements for a meeting of an Empire Constitutional Conference will also figure prominently. It is hoped that a further considerable advance will be made in the Imperial wireless system. It is anticipated that the report of the Milner Commission on Wireless will be ready for the Conference, enabling the Dominions Premiers to see how far stations have developed and to submit their views on the subject.

Naval Estimates.

Craig's Speech.

LONDON, March 17.

In introducing naval estimates in House of Commons Craig dwelt upon economies which were effected and referred to Lord Lees' speech yesterday evening in which he stated that we would never accept equality with other powers except in connection with great English speaking nations, that had sprung from our loins. Craig declared that we had done our utmost not perhaps to hold out olive branch to America but nevertheless to show that we were at present time restraining ourselves to question of maintaining one power standard. Craig mentioned that in interest of economy steaming of squadrons home from abroad would be restricted and fuel allowances to all stations would be limited. Admiralty had reluctantly closed down two dockyards and Osborne would also be closed. Craig said his would be last year war liabilities would figure in estimates. He proposed to replace obsolescent ships by vessels of *Hood* class and also to build submarines and mine layers embodying latest developments. View of Naval Staff with regard to importance of capital ships had changed. If House sanctioned two and half millions it would be impossible to get very far in completion or even beginning of four capital ships till late in Autumn, but there would be no supplementary estimates.

Replying to Mr. Asquith, Craig said if estimates were passed, four ships would be laid down during next twelve months. Craig emphasised that aircraft was more dangerous to submarines than battleships or other surface ships and gave instance of futile bombing of *Goeben*, nevertheless he said that anti aircraft experiments were in forefront of naval experiments.

Cost of Living.

Abnormal Increase

LONDON, March 18.

Labour Gazette shows that cost of living on March 1st was 141 percent above pre-war compared with 151 percent on February 1st and 176 percent on November 1st. Gazette states that number of municipalities are reducing their rates. Admiralty are abolishing familiar white straw hat worn by naval ratings since Nelson's days and men on foreign stations are being equipped with sun helmets.

(Associated Press).

Temperance and Government Policy.

Some Questions in Bihar Council.

PATNA, March 18.

To an interpellation in the Bihar Legislative Council the reply given by Mr. Sifton, Financial Secretary, was as follows:—

Regarding instruction to excise Officers about the temperance movement as connected with the non-cooperation movement instructions have been issued by the Government to the following effect:—

The Local Government have nothing to say against a genuine temperance movement proceeding on legitimate and peaceful lines but it is reported that the supporters of noncooperation are using intimidation and wrongful restraint in order to force consumers of country spirit and toddy to cease drinking and prevent excise vendors from practising their trade. Both consumer and vendor are entitled to protection from outside interference and to have the vicinity of their shops cleared of picketing. The local Government have ordered that in all cases where there are complaints of intimidation every effort should be made to give the protection which the law affords. Officers of the Excise Department should therefore be instructed at once to report to the local Magistrate all cases where shops are being picketted and ask for their assistance in preventing restraint and intimidation.

To Another question he replied that no orders had been issued by the Government or the Excise Commissioner for the prosecution of temperance reformers.

ఈచట్టమును నవసాదింతుటతో నభ్యుదయమును
 కలుపుటలేదు. ఈచట్టమున సారము వ్రాయుటలేదు, విశేషము
 అనగా బలవంతమున నిలుబుచేయుటగా, దేని వలనపుకలం
 నుచున్నార యొకవరకు నిజమో తెలియకనున్నది. ఏల
 నన మనవేతపు అశక్త్యకలను పొటింతుటతో విశేషములు
 ప్రాప్తమౌతును చునను అందగునదను. అని విశేషములు
 చేతులకు వెల్లడింపవలయును కేవల దుష్టకాన్తి అను
 నుండును ప్రభులు కరదం గోదబాటు సమాధానములను
 చెప్పెను. వెండి తావరమును గూర్చి యొక్క పొంతాయి
 సర్వమును ముగియే అనుగుట వ్యాజ్యముకాదు. ఈచట్టము
 విషయమై అధిక శక్తులను చాలవినయమును బర్పిని బిచ్చాక
 నులను వెల్లడించెను. నంకర్కరణములు అట్లే నీవి
 అనగ్రిహుకాళివారు ప్రతిపాదించిన సంశయము దీనితో నివార
 నుండెడి, నియమితశక్తులు నిర్భయముగనుటాద బాలకున్నా
 రు జారాన కలభావములను వదలివేయవలెం. నియోజిత
 శక్తులు యావత్ జరుగు అత్యంతంబుననును వెల్లడించిన
 వార్తను గాదనుచిరి. దొరలెనము జారునచ్చాకము
 ను వెల్లడించిరి. అర్థజాతిపాపుత్రమును తీసివేయదని
 గోరుకగరిరి.

The draft bill for the establishment of a board of high school and intermediate education to take place of the Allahabad University in supervising the system of high school and intermediate education in the United Provinces is published. It is the out come of the recommendations by the Calcutta University Commission for a new departure in secondary and intermediate education by transfer from existing universities of power to recognise and examine high schools and by the exclusion of intermediate instruction from the sphere of university education. The bill will be introduced in the Local council on the 2nd April.

His Excellency to-day laid the foundation stone of the Lucknow University. An address of welcome was presented by the Vice-Chancellor in the course of which he said that in the new university national ideals would be embodied and it would not be a mere machine for manufacturing graduates. It would be a living and beneficent institution ministering to the highest and most vital wants of the nation. His Excellency in the course of his impressive address said that the Universities of India were power houses of freedom. He took it as a good omen that side by side with the University of Lucknow they should build a new Council Chamber from which political reforms would emanate. Both would, he said, be inspired by the same ideals of freedom that was the greatest gift that the British had given to India. The rise of self consciousness in India, the desire for self-government, the spirit of nationality were the products of English education. Speaking about non-co-operation His Excellency said he took this opportunity to acknowledge how well the great majority of students had withstood the non-co-operation movement. In conclusion he asked them to cultivate discipline, true knowledge and sanity of mind.

A Government resolution, published, abolishes the Burma educational syndicate in view of the establishment of Rangoon University. The establishment of a central examination board under the commissioner of examinations is indicated. The management of the provincial trust fund is transferred to the University Examination Board and I. N. C. H.

The demand for grants for jails was discussed by the Legislative Council to-day. Non official members argued that religious instruction should be given as was being done in the Alwar State jails.

Mr. Bechhail Bahari Kapur said that the clothing given should be such as was not offensive to the religious teachings of different Committees.

Babu Narayan Das said he knew of cases where convicts had assured him that they were so hungry at time that they swallowed grain given to them to be ground of ten times mixing it with mud to satisfy their craving for food.

Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra said that something should be done to separate the political prisoners who were of higher social status from the ordinary criminals.

About sixty men of the Loco Carriage and Wagon Department of the Bengal Provincial Railway, a narrow gauge line covering only 34 miles, suspended work on Friday demanding 35 per cent increment of pay. The result is that no train is running to-day and booking is stopped.

Bombay labour trouble ended yesterday with the termination of the strike of the men of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. who returned to work on the advice of their Union's Secretary. More men of Sewri installations also returned to work yesterday and work there is in full swing.

Eighteen mechanics of Burmah Motor works struck work on the question of pay deductions for absence. The Manager states that the strikers places have been easily filled but police protection in necessary owing to the assault on a Chinese carpenter.

When the Council assembled to-day the debate on Mr. Vinchar's resolution regarding the filing up of appointments in proportion to the population etc. was continued. The contention of non-official members who opposed it was that proportionate representation of all communities in every department was highly detrimental to the efficient administration and was opposed to the spirit of the new era.

One Parsi member said that if the resolution was accepted the intelligent minority would suffer.

The resolution was warmly supported by two non-official members in Marathi.

Mr. Paranjpye, Minister in charge, sympathised with the object expressed by the resolution and said it was quite legitimate for a community to get a share in public appointments but it should raise itself by education and merit only. Government has given special facilities to qualify themselves to higher appointments to backward classes. If the principle underlying the resolution was adopted it would lead to disastrous results.

Sir George Curtis said that Government could not at present undertake to reserve any particular percentage of appointments in any service for any particular class. The policy of Government has always been to give preference to candidates of the backward communities where efficiency and qualification were the same as those of the candidates from the Brahmin community.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford will leave Delhi from the Kingsway station at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 29th March 1921. His Excellency's departure will be public. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and staff the members of the Governor Generals Executive Council the members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and all the principal Civil and Military officers in Delhi are requested to be present at Viceregal Lodge by 5-45 p.m. Ladies and Gentlemen on the Government House list desirous of attending are also invited to be present at the same hour. A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion the Royal Irish Regiment and a Guard of Honour of the 1-6th Jat Light Infantry will be drawn up at Viceregal Lodge. His Excellency will be escorted to the Station by a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery the Viceroy's Body Guard and the 20th Deccan Horse. The route to the Kingsway Station will be via gate No. 6 and Kingsway, and will be lined as far as possible by troops under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the United Provinces District, The Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Officer Commanding, Delhi Brigade area, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi and the senior Superintendent of Police will be in attendance at the Kingsway Station. A Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired as the special train moves out of the station. Levee dress will be worn by civil and full dress (white) of field service dress by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress. His Excellency will arrive at Bombay (Grant Road Station) on the morning of the 31st March the arrival being private. The party accompanying Viceroy will be Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford, the Private Secretary, Lt. Col. R. Werney, Military Secretary, Lt. Col. R. Heard, Surgeon H. R. Lynch Blasse, Assistant Private Secretary, Captain D. S. Fraser, Captain A. L. B. Anderson, Captain H. C. H. Illingworth, A. D. C's.

Mr. A. S. Osbourne, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., sailed home to-day per mail steamer *China* to carry on propaganda work on behalf of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled community among the British public. He will also collect funds for the English College shortly to be started and affiliated to the London University.

అడవి, మాట్లాడిరి:— భోజనంలా కాదు తాజీ నాయా
యిచ్చిరినవాడు కాదున్నావు. అయితే నీవు గుడిగిరికివచ్చి. తాజీ
క బడినా. అయితే కాస్తా నీవు తాజీ నాయా శ్రమను జూపుచు
మాట్లాడు వదలిపోయాడు.

బాసవల గారి లేఖలో నిట్లున్నది.--- కొన్ని సరళత
రసములనుండియు భార్య మెక్కువగ నుండెను. భార్యకర్త
సమయము క్షేమమును బ్రదుకుచు నియును నేనలసి యున్నాను.
భార్యను వివాహి భ్రమ్యకొనవలెననుచు మరలను నన్ను పోత
కుండునని ప్రాధునిక భావముననుచు. (అయ్యోహి నమో) అని
నన్ను నొనగనియు) మీరు ప్రభావముండుననుచు నమింపి
నది మెదిలెను మీ భార్యకర్తను నమింపి ననుచు నేను చేయవలెననుచు
ను భార్యముననుచు. భార్యను మీరు చేయవలసి యున్న భా
వ్యభారముననుచు నేను తొంద్రపరచుననుచు యెవరనుచు గలంబు
నియున్నది.

లాయము బాడ్డి గారంతట లేఖన చదువలకే తదవధి
 బయటించగా కామస్యభ్యులంకరణ సామర్థ్యానివిష్కాస
 హర్షస్థుల గావించిరి. బిల్వలింగపును కొంతయూని నోని
 యలవాద కొంతకాగ్రాంతి భుజ్యకౌసలవీరవ రావభ్యుని
 తప్పిరి. కాని వైష్ణవ భావభారమేమియు లేకుండ పూర్తి
 నిశాగ్రాంతియొందవలెనని శిష్యుడున్నాడు. అంతట లాయము
 బాడ్డి గారి దీక్షాను నప్తకాలక, యాకమీన చదువతప్పక
 గట్టిగా చూలబడిరి.

అందును ఆస్పత్రి గౌరవేని యెనుకెని నివసించుచును
 వద్దగ నీ సలతావహార్తకు ఛాచ్చి ముచ్చటొందిరి. బోసరుల
 గాత్రో నీరివచ్చు నందచ్చున లో నెప్పుడును పిళిమనము
 నొచ్చున క్లుంకొరకు తనికొనుచేరు. బోసరుల గారిని గూర్చి
 రాజకీయ బోవిడులు నందర మిప్పుడు మిగుల ప్రేమభావముల
 నెరిబుచ్చు. బోసరుల గారి కిరీరసౌప్త్యము కలిసి మరల
 లక్షజ్ఞాన గౌరవ ముందును ఆ ఆస్పత్రి గౌరవ కొంది.

కాశ్యపాచార్యులు గూడ నీవార్తను వినిపడవలె
కరవంగ రంజయచున్నారని క్షిప్రుగాకు నుజివి.

బోధులనానే యెవరవత్తురు

మౌనమున నో అభిమతము భంగము కలుగనేరదని తెలియ
జూపెడిది.

సాంఘిక చాటున సామ్యం రచన శయవేళమై మరి
యొకటి నన్ను కోరవలెనని అట్టిన సేవలెన్న గాదు ఎన్నుకొన
జనునందరినీ కదలెడి,

అ. ద్వైత వ్యాఖ్య 18 :— విష్ణున సంఘముజూరు నిలిచి
నిజాయిత్యో స్థిరమును బట్టికొనియు, కాష్టాను అభివృద్ధి
యొందును. వాల్మీకిగూర్చి కంటిజార్జునలన తెలియ
చేసెను.

అంశము, మార్చి 16:—ఆంగ్లమునవ్యవహార పర్యవేక్షణ ప్రతిష్ఠాపనమును బట్టి అంతయునే నేర్పగలిగినవారు గల సంతోషమును బట్టియు, తెలుగు సాహిత్యమునకు మూలము ఈ ప్రాంతము కాట్టినను బట్టియు మిగిలిన సంతోషించుచును ముద్రించు విషయములు ప్రార్థన భావించుచున్నది.

అంతటితో ముగియించుచున్నాము.

అంబేద్కర్, మార్చి 18: రీతంబున వేశాన రాజ
ప్రతిభిపదా నలంకరములై యుండినారు బయలు వెలికి.

అంశము, మార్చి 17. — (విజయ, ప్రాశస్త్య, యజుర్, జపా
మహాతమ, ఆస్తిర్యములు) గ్రంథ తొలగించుటకై, సంధి నాటి
సంఘటిత ఆస్తిర్యమును పట్టి; పట్టాభిషేకమున వడ్డి, అనగా,
యజుర్వేదమున యజుర్వేదమున గ్రంథమును తెలియజేసిరిగా
చున్నట్లుగా జేయవలెననియు తెలియ.

ఇంతేగాక మిత్రమండలిలో రహస్య చాతీకమితి
 మహా అన్యాయ అర్హిని కాదు అయినా కానించెదరు.
 బోధ బాధను నూచు కలిగిన వారు ప్రజలను అణచును.

అ.ద. సూక్ష్మ వి : - ద్విమ : (పాతి ద్విమ :
సప్రయోగము నడచుచు భాగమునను స్వాప్యార్థియడ నాక
మింజరిని మార్చిను కంటినిర్ర తెలుపుచున్నది. మిఠమండలి
కాదు పి.బి.కా.నె. తెలుపుచేసను నాకమింజరిని దూకు
బరు కంటినిర్రను దెలియచున్నది.

విజ్ఞానమును నేర్పించుటకు వాటివల్ల విద్యకు ముఖ్యము
యోగ్యములు చేయబడినది. అట్లే చారిత్రములో ఎట్లు జననిచేయునో
చూడవచ్చును.

అంధక, మార్చి 16 :- వస్తువహారముల చట్టము
సూచి అనువ్యవహార చట్టమునకుగాను నడుపారు. ఈతరు
ననే (ఫ్రాన్స్, యిటలీ టెల్లిగ్రాఫులకుండా కానించునట్లే యేమి
యూ అంధకమండలము నకుండా తెచ్చివేస్తే, చేబట్టేటందుకు ప్ర
త్యుత్తర మిచ్చుచు ఈ నిబంధములను పోషకులుగాను మాత్ర
ము (విటలీ) నడుపరించుచున్నారనియు నికరముగాట తెలియలే
దనియు గూర్చియున్నను నేయింపటి వస్తు వహారముల
చట్టమును చేయటం యొక నియమము అర్థమి
కని, బిల్లునున్నది వర్తకములో నిబంధముగా నుండునట్లును
గావున యట్లు చేయవలసివచ్చుననియు చెప్పిరి.

బ్రహ్మాండము గాను ఈ చట్టమునకును వట్టిన దెబ్బకును
మిశ్రమంబులేకా కంటకును సంబంధములేదని చెప్పిరి. అయితో
కాని గాను వట్టిన దెబ్బలలో తిగిసిన భాగమునకు తీసికోగూ
మిగిలినదానికి మిగిలియున్న చట్టంబులే నగు చెప్పిరి, బ్రహ్మాం
దముగాను చెప్పవలె అనిపించును. తేదెను గల్గించు సుంముననియు,
యీవిను యీయై ప్రభుత్వముగాను మిశ్రమంబులేవారనివలెను
చట్టంబు లేనందున చెప్పిరి తోగు నానిననరా కోటి మేలుక దెను.

అట్టి స్వగృహ మూర్తియు నిన్నును పొందున రక్షణయు,
వర్తమాన కార్యప్రసాదమును, కాన జనుల శాస్త్రోపదేశములను
యీ సుత హామితి.

అటార్నీ జ. రఘు గారు యీ కౌన్సిలరు మంత్రి డేవని మా
 బర్న్స్ & డి. శ్యామల కోరిన స్వయం శుభం మిత్రమందలి
 గారు వసుధకు పేదనామము వసుధకు పేదనామము

అంధా, మార్పిడి:—హాజ:హాజంపూరు యాత్ర
కంఠిశాస్త్రుడు అంధాశాస్త్రీయముగా జేయటం కంగీకరించి.
ఒక్క అంగీకారము చేయటం వాటిని ముగియించెను. దీనివారు
అంధాశాస్త్రీయ ఉత్తరమునకు వెళ్ళి తమ ప్రాంతముల
మాట వినుటకు మార్గము లోరినది.

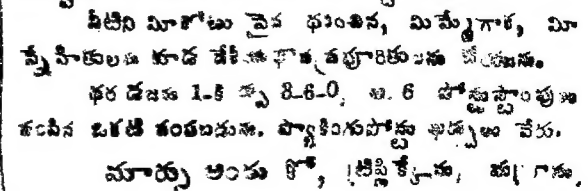
అధిని వేళ రాజ్యవ్రధానములు జరచుచున్నవి.

అంధుడు, మార్చి 18:— ఇట్టి పక్ష వాక్య క్రితానమం
కురిని సహజేత్యై నిర్వర్తింపవలసిన కార్యక్రమము తెల్పా
రకునున్న పనియు, ఇంత కొన్ని వారములవరకు రియాజుగా
చేసిన యాచరణ. తెలియుచున్నది. ఈ కార్యక్రమముతో
సజ్జతమునా నామృజ్యముగా యుద్ధముయొన నుంరక్షిం
చుచున్నట్లై నాకా మిలికరి కాలుచున్నార్యయు వైరము తంతి
సానముల మూర్ఖయు చరచుచున్నది.

~~SECRET~~ (S)

తనాలాఫీనుల మూలముగా శ్రభుత్వమువారు లాభము
 పెంచునాద దనియు, పుణ్యము నశయము చేయుటగిరకే
 తనాలాఫీనుల బంధవలయు ననియు కేవలం అయ్యుత్తరావ
 జెప్పిరి. సానురగామి, పెంకువలిరామగారును ఇట్లు
 జెప్పిరి. తనాలాఫీనుల మూలముగా శ్రభుత్వమువారు శ్రమ
 చేయనూడదు. పొట్టు రేట్లు వాచ్చించిన వరుడన లిరిగి
 తగ్గించనే తగ్గించరు. తంతి రేట్లు 8 అబాయిసుంటి 12 అబాయి
 లు వాచ్చించబడినది. అది లిరిగి తగ్గించనేలేదు. కినియూ

తేయాడమీద ఎరుకలిశున్న వేడుగుడవన బి.
(సాంబశార్వరగాడ కొరికి. అగ్గిపెట్టెలమీద వస్తువను
నత్తును తేయాడమీద ఎరుకలి విధించునాడన) తేడుగికి
అయ్యగగడ (తల్లి)నిరి. నార్గుడుగడకునాడ తేయాడ



Shyam & Co, 9, Bander st, Madras. **షియాం కంపెనీ, 9 బందరువీధి, మదరాసు.**

బాలీవుడ్ స్పెషియల్ - ఏప్రిల్ 1 కు రేడియోలో మామూలుగా
బాలీవుడ్ స్పెషియల్ ను మానెజ్మెంట్ తరఫున ఛానెల్స్ ద్వారా ప్రసారం చేయడం



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